Effigies
CAROLI PATIN.
Med. Doct. Parisiens.

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The
TRAVELLS
of
PATIN.
M.D.

TRAVELS

THRO'

Germany, *Swisserland*,
Bohemia, *Holland*;

And other Parts of

EUROPE.

Describing the most

Considerable CITYS,

AND THE

Palaces of Princes:

TOGETHER,

With Historical Relations, and Critical Observations upon Ancient Medals and Inscriptions.

By *CHARLES PATIN*, M. D. of the Faculty of *Paris*.

Made English, and Illustrated with Copper Cuts and a Map.

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THE FIRST RELATION, OF THE TRAVELS of the Sieur *Patin*, To His Highneſs Friderick Auguſtus, *Duke of* Wirtemburg, &c.

YOUR Highneſs has often conferr'd many ſignal Favours upon me, but nothing can be more obliging er in the manner doing it. For in requiring an Account of my laſt Travels, you have not only declin'd to make uſe of the abſolute Authority your Highneſs has over my Perſon, but have even condeſcend-

ed ſo far as to lay a pleaſing Violence upon me, in theſe moſt pathetical and affectionate Terms: *I was taking a review of a Troop of Horſe, when your Letter was deliver'd to me, but having perceiv'd your Hand, which I very much eſteem, I cou'd not forbear opening it, &c.* Are not theſe ſo many ſecret Charms that ſuperſede my Temerity, and which inſpire me with Zeal to yield a ready Obedience to all your Injunctions? I am unwilling to call to mind; that there is nothing more difficult than to give Satisfaction to ſo diſcerning a Judgment as that of your Highneſs, that is to ſay, the Judgment of ſo noble and ſagacious a Perſon, which has already penetrated into the inmoſt Receſſes of Humane Literature, and has been form'd under the Tuition of the Learned Monſieur [illegible]*offel.* What a copious Theme lies before me! What a natural Propenſity I have in directing my Diſcourſe to you (my Lord) to ſpeak of nothing but your Highneſs! But I have a greater Veneration for ſo noble a Subject,

ject, which requires Talents and Expreſſions commenſurate to its Grandeur, than to attempt ſuch an Undertaking at all adventures. I muſt of neceſſity forget your Highneſs for a Moment, to call to mind that 'tis my Duty to obey your Orders.

From *Newſtadt*, where your Highneſs was pleas'd to load me with all manner of Favours, I ſet forward to *Vienna*, the diſtance to which is great; the courſe of the *Danube* making ninety *German* Leagues within the ſpace of five days. It is very delightful to imbark on this River, where a Man may ſail a great way without ſeeming to ſtir; and may change Countries and Provinces without any apparent change of Places; in ſhort, he may there find means to perform as he Travels, whatſoever can be done by him at home.

VIENNA,

Is the Capital City of *Germany*, or rather of the whole Weſtern Conti-

nent, for there at preſent is to be ſeen the Majeſty of the Empire, as formerly at *Rome*, which can be no longer ſaid to be the Metropolis of the World, ſince the other is now become the uſual place of Reſidence of the Emperors. It may be eſteem'd ſtrong, not only by reaſon that it is defended with Baſtions and regular Out-works; but alſo becauſe *Solyman* ſirnam'd the Magnificent once beſieg'd, but was not able to take it. For this *Grand Seignior* was not accuſtom'd to be foil'd, neither indeed was he ever overcome; the ſame *Ottoman* Emperor, among his Titles, aſſum'd the Style, *of doing whatſoever he thought fit, and of doing nothing that he diſlik'd.* Your Highneſs has in your Repoſitory ſome notable Monuments of this famous Siege in certain Gold and Silver Medals, with this Inſcription, *TURK BLEGERT WIEN*, 1529.

This City is large within its ſmall compaſs. May your Highneſs not be ſurpris'd at this manner of Expreſſion,

I mean, that within the ſmall extent of Ground in which it is enclos'd upon account of its Fortifications, it is extremely Populous, extremely Rich, and very well ſupply'd with all things neceſſary for the convenience of Humane Life: I might alſo add, that this City has little waſt Ground in it, and is not irregularly built; that the largeſt Cities of *Europe* have a greater quantity of waſt Ground, or are more irregular than this.

The two *Muſæum*'s or Repoſitories which I ſaw there, are none of its leaſt Ornaments; one of theſe was brought from *Bruſſels*, and owes its original to the Arch-Duke *Leopold*, who furniſh'd it with a vaſt number of Curioſities at an incredible Expence: The other is a Patrimony of the Imperial Family, and a Collection made (as they ſay) by four Emperors: In the former are contain'd fifteen hundred Paintings drawn by the moſt able Maſters of that Art; a mong which I have obſerved ſome of *Raphael*, *D' Urbin*, *Titian*, *Caraccio*,

Paul Veroneſe, Corregio, Palma, Holbein, Georgeon, Schiavone, Baſſano, Albert Durer, Rubens, Van Dyck, &c. There are alſo engrav'd Prints of the beſt Pieces of this Ineſtimable Collection; indeed the Project was well contriv'd, and the Reputation of *Tenieres*, who is the Graver, wou'd have been much more conſiderable, if he had taken care to put his deſign in Execution with greater ſucceſs: But theſe ſorry Copies ſerve only to diſguiſe the Originals, and to disfigure the fineſt Draughts in the World; ſo that the defects of the Artiſt, and not the excellency of thoſe admirable Maſter-pieces are apparent. There are in the ſame Repoſitory almoſt three hundred ancient Statues of Marble and Braſs, beſides a Collection of eight hundred Golden Medals, all different, and more remarkable for their Rarity, and the deſign of the Hiſtory, than for the value of the Matter of which they are made. This vaſt Collection of *Greek* Conſular and Imperial Medals, and others of large and middle-

middle-siz'd Copper, cou'd not be gathered together, but by the hand of a Prince as Potent and Judicious as he that left it. I have an exact Catalogue of 'em, and your Highness will be surpris'd to observe so many Rarities therein. I must not omit by any means one Article, of which a Person as curious as your Highness, ought to be inform'd: It is one of the finest Discoveries that has been hitherto made to give light to these first obscure passages of the History of *France*, and powerfully to establish the Antiquity of that Monarchy, of which perhaps your Highness is not so well perswaded, as of its Strength and Riches. About fifteen years ago in digging the Earth near *Tournay*, a Tomb was found, or rather the Remains of a Monument. It was that of *Childeric* King of *France*, and Father of *Clouis* the Great; The Bones of an Horse with pieces of Harness lay by him; and 'tis well known that in those times Princes were wont to allow a place in their Burial to that

of their Horſes, on which they rode upon extraordinary Occaſions. There was nothing wanting of all that the Pagan Religion conſecrated to the Honour and Memory of deceaſed Perſons, *viz.* the Sword, the Baganet, the Maſs of Arms, and a ſmall Inſtrument to write according to the Cuſtom of that Age, with a great number of Gold Medals of the Emperors *Leo* and *Zeno*: But that which I take to be the greateſt Rarity, was a certain number of Golden Bees longer than one's Thumb, and the Ring which this Prince was wont to uſe as a Seal or Signet. This is to meet with Truth in its Sanctuary, where it is inviolable, and thus the Dead themſelves afford a much better Illuſtration of their Hiſtory to the Living: But it was requiſite that this Treaſure ſhould be diſcover'd under the moſt accompliſh'd Prince, that ever cou'd Reign, I mean, the ſame Arch-Duke *Leopold*, who then govern'd the *Low-Countries* for the King of *Spain*. His moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, who

who was not ignorant of its Importance, expreſs'd his deſire of getting it in his own Poſſeſſion: I have been told at *Vienna*, that the Elector of *Mentz*, was very ſollicitous to obtain it for the King, and that the Emperor choſe rather to make the Preſent himſelf, before this Elector had taken meaſures to ſue for it: Thus the value of a Preſent is much augmented, when it is ſo frankly made. The Keeper of the Repoſitory gave me a ſight thereof, and was deſirous to know my Sentiments concerning it. I met with no great difficulty in diſcovering the Truth, and ſoon told him, that that which he ſhew'd me, was only a Copy of the Original, which was kept in *France* in the Royal Repoſitory; all the Pieces of which I had formerly examin'd. The Inſcription ſeem'd to me to be well compos'd, and ends (as I take it) with theſe words; *Diſcas Lector, vel ſepultam Majeſtatem nuſquam interire.* Some time after, his Imperial Majeſty did me the honour to demand my opinion on the ſame Subject.

The other Repoſitory is ſo full and ſo rich, that it wou'd be difficult to add any thing that is new, either in reſpect to the quantity or rarity of the Commodities contain'd therein: It may be ſoon perceiv'd that it is the Store-houſe of many Emperors, and that it was not poſſible for any, but theſe Maſters of the World, who may be ſaid to be in a manner Omnipotent, to make ſo noble a Collection of the moſt precious Things of the whole Univerſe; ſo that one may well affirm with reſpect to this Treaſure, what *Joſephus* wrote in his *Jewiſh Antiquities* concerning the Triumph of *Titus* after the Conqueſt of *Judæa*, *viz.* That even thoſe Eyes that were accuſtom'd to Miracles were dazl'd with it. It wou'd be a Treſpaſs upon your Highneſs's Patience, to give a particular account of every one of theſe Curioſities in an endleſs Diſcourſe; and you may vouchſafe to remember, that my preſent deſign is only to furniſh matter for a ſimple Conference, in which I am un-

unwilling to tire the Reader with a Volume; therefore I ſhall only juſt mention that which has had the greateſt Influence upon my Imagination.

Two thouſand two hundred Silver Medals of the Empreſs *Sabina*, with the ſame Reverſe, VENERI GENETRICI, all ancient, made by able Artiſts, and very well preſerv'd, are magnificent proofs of the Riches of this *Muſæum*. There is alſo a portion of the Croſs, a Thorn of the Crown, and one of the four Nails which faſten'd our Saviour *J. C.* to the Croſs, which, in my opinion, deſerve the Veneration of all Chriſtians; beſides a great number of other Relicks richly enchas'd. The Gold, Ivory, and Precious-Stones, dazle the Eyes even of thoſe that are accuſtom'd to behold 'em: Among theſe is to be more eſpecially admir'd, an Emerald-Cup of the bigneſs of an ordinary Bowl or Beaker, and the pieces that have been cut out in making it hollow, ſerve as a compleat Furniture for the Empreſs.

Whence

Whence (my Lord) can we ſuppoſe this Precious-Stone to have taken its riſe? Thoſe of this Sublunary World, are not of ſo prodigious a Thickneſs; indeed, there ſeems to be ſomewhat above the effort of Nature in its ineſtimable Maſs; as to its colour and quality 'tis an Emerald, but in reality, with reſpect to its extent and thickneſs 'tis a perfect Miracle. The next thing remarkable, is, a large Plate of Oriental Agate about two Foot in Diameter, on which is engrav'd in the Subſtance of the Stone the word XPICTOC, with a B. ſet before it, which may be interpreted ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ, according to the manner of writing obſerv'd in the Medals of the ancient Emperors of *Conſtantinople*. Here it cannot be determin'd what ought to be moſt admir'd, whether the Matter or Forms, the prodigality or the deſign of Natur. There are ſuch huge Veſſels of Rock Chryſtal, that ſo large ones of common Chryſtal are not to be found elſewhere. There is alſo a Preſs full of Pieces of wrought Amber. Of the

the infinite number of Agates, I ſhall only mention the large ancient one; it is an almoſt ſquare Stone, broader than high, on which are engrav'd twelve or fifteen Figures, repreſenting the Triumph of the *Roman* Emperors over the *Germans*, a little after the Nativity of *Jeſus Chriſt*: It has been very learnedly explain'd by the Emperor's Library-keeper, and I am apt to believe that it was engrav'd by the ſame hand; the Heads of Princes only are drawn in the Original, and thoſe of Slaves appear in the Graving; perhaps ſome other Perſons may engrave it better, but it is indeed one of the beſt Pieces of Antiquity that are now extant.

In another Chamber is to be ſeen the Image of *Philip* II. King of *Spain*, with his Arms of Maſſive Gold laden with Diamonds: This ſtately Effigies anſwers well the Character of ſo great a Prince, who diſpers'd his Riches throughout the World, and tranſported *Peru* into *Europe*. There is kept the Buff-Coat of Mail, which *Guſtavus Adol-*

Adolphus King of *Sweden* wore at the Battel of *Lutzen*, where he periſh'd with the Fortune of his Party. I know not well how to come to a Concluſion, ſince all the Pieces are ſtill repreſented freſh to my Eyes, ſo that I ſhall always retain the *Idea* of 'em during my whole Life, and will without doubt continue very lively, till I have communicated it to your Highneſs. Mr. *Vander Barren* firſt ſhew'd me theſe Repoſitories, to whoſe Cuſtody they are both committed: Although I ſhou'd declare that his Merit is extraordinary, that he is a good Clergy-man, and a profound Scholar, and a moſt accompliſh'd Perſon; and that he enjoys all thoſe excellent Qualities with the Favour of his Maſter, which are things very incompatible; I ſhou'd not be judg'd guilty of Flattery, ſince every one gives the ſame Character of him. His Imperial Majeſty commanded that the other ſhou'd be ſhewn to me, and I was not capable of receiving a greater Honour, nor of bringing a more agreeable Diſpoſition

poſition to the ſight of ſo many rare Curioſities. The Imperial Library may be reckon'd as the third Treaſure; it is full of the fineſt Books in the World, and among others there are ten or twelve thouſand Manuſcripts of all ſorts of Subjects, and in all Languages; as alſo the famous Libraries of *Busle-quius* and *Cuſpinian*, and the rare Collection of the *Fuggers* of *Augsburg*. I ſaw certain admirable Miniatures, which ſometime belong'd to the Dukes of *Burgundy*. I ſaw alſo *Octavius Strada*'s fine Collection of Medals, with a vaſt number of the Deſigns of *Raphael D'Urbin*, *Albert Durer*, and other excellent Maſters of the Art of Painting. A particular Account of theſe Curioſities will be ſuddenly publiſh'd, and the compleat Hiſtory of 'em is expected from Monſieur *Lambecius*, to whoſe cuſtody they are committed, and who is conſtantly employ'd in the Work, as being perhaps the only Perſon in the World that is capable of taking exact Copies from thoſe incomparable

parable Originals, where your Highneſs may find theſe firſt rude Draughts that I have made, in their full Luſtre and Perfection.

Wou'd it not be too hard a Task (my Lord) to diſcourſe to you concerning his Imperial Majeſty, with ſuch mean Conceptions as mine? Cou'd they form any tolerable *Idea*, or repreſent a Character in any wiſe ſuitable to ſo great an Hero? I had indeed the Honour to be in his Majeſty's Preſence in his Gallery of Paintings, when he was viſiting his Treaſure of ancient Medals: There I had an opportunity to ſee during three hours and a half, a *Roman* Emperor converſing with his Predeceſſors, which cou'd not be obſerv'd elſewhere: There, a more diſcerning and ſublime Judgment than mine might have made a Compariſon between 'em on the very ſpot: In my opinion, the Luſtre of the deceas'd Princes did not ſeem to eclipſe that of the living Emperor, in whoſe Perſon I ſaw concenter'd all that I knew, and

every

every thing that I had read concerning others: His profound Judgment, his exemplary Piety, Juſtice and Clemency, are conſpicuous in ſo high a degree of Perfection, that a faint *Idea* of 'em is only to be ſeen in the World. Your Highneſs is ſenſible that extraordinary Virtues are often incompatible, and that that Soul which is ſo happy as to poſſeſs 'em all, does not always find an equal ſupply for all, during its Intercourſe with the Body, from whence it cannot paſs. Thus we rarely obſerve Magnanimity and Fortitude, intermix'd with that Gentleneſs and Moderation, which are requiſite for the compleat Formation of Piety and Clemency in the Heart of a Prince: But in his Imperial Majeſty, all theſe Heroick Qualities which are ſo much admir'd, proceed from a more noble Principle, that enforces Nature, and adminiſters Relief to the Weakneſſes of the Body. This is that Divine Character which Heaven imprints on the Minds of all thoſe of this Auguſt Family: This

is

is that ſecond Soul which the Philoſophers have attributed to Hero's, which is the cauſe that he who is at preſent advanc'd to the higheſt degree of Dignity on Earth, is at the ſame time a potent Emperor, a virtuous Prince, an accompliſh'd Politician, and a good Chriſtian, and hath all ſociable Virtues united in his Perſon in a perfect Agreement, which will conſtitute the Happineſs of the Empire, as ſoon as it ſhall be in a condition to anſwer thereto, and ſhall have merited of Heaven ſo many Bleſſings, which it may receive from his Hands, and under the Government of ſo excellent a Sovereign, and ſo prudent an Emperor.

It is true (my Lord) that he is even ador'd by his own Subjects, for indeed the Reſpect and Affection that they bear to his Perſon is altogether boundleſs. The Court of *Vienna* is very Magnificent and Splendid, but that which in my opinion adds to its Luſtre, is, that the Prince is every where imitated, that is to ſay, in his Piety, Generoſity,

nerosity, Courteousness and Affability: I know not by what means his Imperial Majesty is more especially become a publick Blessing to so many Illustrious Lords that depend on him, whether by the Riches or Preferments he bestows on 'em, or by the singular Example he shews 'em. However I shall give an account to your Highness of some of their Persons and Qualities, such as most readily occur to my Memory. The Prince of *Lobkowitz*, who is Comptroller of the Houshold, *Der Oberste Hoffmeister*, has the first Station in the Court; his Father being High Chancellor of *Bohemia*, was created a Prince by *Ferdinand* II. *A.D.* 1626, but he cou'd not enjoy the Privileges of this Dignity in the Diet of *Ratisbone*, and his Son was admitted thereto, by the Intereſt he had with the Emperor, and by the Exigency of Affairs.

Count *John Maximilian* of *Lamberg* is High Chamberlain, and the principal Confident of his Imperial Majesty:

jeſty: He has a ſhare in the tranſacting of all Publick Affairs, and he is acknowledg'd by the common Conſent of the People to be a Perſon that perfectly anſwers ſo great a Character; for he is endu'd with a ſagacious Judgment, and a vigorous Diſpoſition, join'd with Learning and Experience: Indeed his Embaſſies in *Spain*, and to the Aſſembly of *Munſter*, have made him known throughout the whole Continent of *Europe*; In ſhort, he is belov'd and eſteem'd by the Emperor even to the higheſt degree, and all Men are ſo well perſwaded of his Merit, that none envies him the happineſs of his Station.

Henry William Count of *Staremberg* is the Great Marſhal; your Highneſs is ſenſible of the extraordinary Power that belongs to this Office, in all the Courts of *Germany*: He has an abſolute Authority over the *Jews*, and it may not be improper here to relate ſome particular Circumſtances concerning this ſort of People: There are in

Vienna

Vienna about three thouſand of 'em, lodg'd in very convenient Appartments in a Burgh that bears their Name, diſtant about two or three hundred Paces from the City, which they may enter whenever they think fit, except on *Saturdays* and *Sundays*, being prohibited on thoſe days by virtue of their Superſtition, and the Chriſtian Religion; but if they ſhou'd act otherwiſe than according to this Order, they wou'd run the hazard of being cut in pieces. *Limnæus* propounds whether it be expedient for a Prince to tolerate 'em in his Dominions, and produces the affirmative and negative Arguments, but I ſhall not at preſent engage in the Debate. They have three Synagogues in *Vienna*, though at *Francfurt* they are allow'd but one, and are there more numerous. I was told one day a Story in the ſame place which ſeem'd to me very pleaſant: A certain *German* diſputed in *Latin* with a *Jewiſh* Phyſician, and preſs'd him to acknowledge the coming of the *Meſſias*, citing ſome

Paſſages

Paſſages which he ſhew'd in *Hebrew*, in the Prophecies and other Places of the *Old Teſtament*; inſomuch that the Doctor, who cou'd not find ſufficient Proofs to maintain his Argument, told him at laſt; Will not you grant, that our Religion was given us by the true God, Creator of Heaven and Earth, and that he made a Covenant with us? The *German* readily acknowledg'd it; then reply'd the *Jew*, When you can demonſtrate to me that your Religion proceeds from God, by as good Teſtimonies as we prove ours, all will be well. The *German* upon this occaſion, was endu'd with more Zeal than Diſcretion: For (my Lord) what anſwer wou'd the *Jew* have made, if any Man had reply'd to him? This Religion was given you as a Preparative for the accompliſhment of the Promiſes, and this Covenant as a Type or Figure of the true one, to be afterward made by the *Meſſias*: Now if the Promiſes are apparently accompliſh'd, and if the *Meſſias* be already come, your Religion and

and your Covenant or Diſpenſation are terminated. Therefore according to the Rules of an equitable Argumentation, it is not ſufficient for you to prove the Continuation of your Religion and your Covenant, by the Settlement which God made with your Anceſtors; but it lies upon you to prove it by a Negative; that is to ſay, by ſhewing in the Holy Scriptures which are common to us, that the *Meſſias*, who ought to conſummate all things, is not as yet come. Indeed their Misfortune is very great in regard that 'tis grounded upon the Word of God. The *Jews* are extremely obſtinate in their Opinions, and very Superſtitious, yet they are miſerable, and every where laden with the Publick Hatred. I have had ſome concern with 'em, but none relating either to Religion or State Affairs; and have purchas'd of 'em divers extraordinary ancient Medals; they are eaſily wrought upon, becauſe Ignorant, otherwiſe they are well skill'd in Arithmetick.

The

The Counts of *Dietrichſtein* and *Zinzendorf*, are alſo principal Officers in the Emperor's Court; the former is the Gentleman of the Horſe, and the other the Great Huntſman, both moſt worthy of their Maſter's Favour.

The Count of *Trauthſon* is one of the moſt conſiderable Lords of this Court: He is a very ingenious Perſon, and has in his Repoſitory all manner of Curioſities, *viz.* Books, ancient and modern Medals, Paintings, Agates, Marchaſites, *Indian* Rarities, and in ſhort, every thing that can be imagin'd. Notwithſtanding the little time I ſpent in viewing all the particular things contain'd in this *Muſæum*, the Deſcription of 'em wou'd afford too much matter for a Letter. Here was to be ſeen that famous Painting of *Corregio*, which was the moſt precious Spoil of the Sacking of *Mantua*. His moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, who well knew its beauty, thought fit to afford it a place in the *Louvre*, and I was alſo deſirous to ſee it there. Another very remarkable Curioſity, is

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a Cherry-ſtone on which are engrav'd above an hundred Portraitures, with different Ornaments of the Head, *viz.* Crowns, Diadems, Mitres, Cowls, Hats, Hoods, and Commodes for Women of various ſorts. This is to bring Art to its heigheſt pitch of Perfection, to comprehend ſuch variety of Works within ſo ſmall a ſpace, and even in a manner to proceed as far as Nature it ſelf, which animates Atoms, and gives 'em organical Parts. I ſhall alſo make mention to your Highneſs of an Amethyſte Cup that I ſaw there, it ſeems to be as fine as thoſe fabulous Cups with which the Gods were wont to Carowſe; and indeed, if the Fable cou'd impoſe on our Eyes as well as Mind, one wou'd be apt to believe it. This Lord has the ſtateſieſt Palace, and the moſt ſpacious Garden in all *Auſtria*, which is altogether extended in length, or at leaſt very near from the very City Gates of *Vienna* to the *Danube*. His Grand-Father was the Favourite of *Rodolph* II.; and I am of

opinion, that the Curioſity of this great Emperor excited that of his Confident.

If your Highneſs requir'd an Account of the other illuſtrious and ingenious Perſons of *Vienna*, you wou'd engage me to make mention of too many, neither do I know all: But I cannot forget Monſieur *Schrimpf*, who is Reſident to the Elector of *Saxony*, the Duke of *Wirtemberg*, and many other Princes and States of the Empire. *Cato* and *Brutus* might be endu'd with as much Virtue, and as generous a Diſpoſition as he, but (according to my Judgment) not with more. His Liberality was ſo great as to offer me whatſoever Rarity I cou'd find in his Houſe, which oblig'd me to take a Reſolution to commend nothing any longer in his preſence; nevertheleſs I did not refuſe all the Preſents which he thought fit to make me, and I hope e're long to ſhew ſome of 'em to your Highneſs.

In the mean while I muſt entertain you with two or three Divertiſements, which I ſaw taken by his Imperial Ma-

Majeſty, who delights very much in Hunting, and ſometimes by that means recreates his Spirits, wearied with the Fatigues that are inſeparable from the Management of the Publick Affairs of the Empire. I had a ſight of the Emperor in a Foreſt about three Leagues from *Vienna* to the North, where his Grand Huntſman had caus'd a Tent to be prepar'd for him, under which he was with the Empreſs and thoſe Courtiers whom he had ſent for thither: I was there in the Retinue of the Marqueſs of *Baden Durlach*, a Prince whom you know (my Lord) to be Learned, Judicious, and as well vers'd in Civil as Military Affairs. The Hunters ſtarted a great number of Stags and Hinds, which were conſtrain'd to run round the Tent by reaſon of the Gins that were laid on all ſides. The Empreſs firſt fir'd at 'em with a Harquebuſs, and the Emperor ſhot nine or ten ſeveral times within the ſpace of an Hour. About five or ſix days before, their Imperial Majeſties had diſ-

charg'd Twenty three ſhot at *Prater*, which is the uſual Walking-place of the Emperor and the Gentry of *Vienna*: It is a Foreſt of high Trees ſituated along the ſides of the *Danube*, convenient ſpaces being left for all ſorts of Walks; indeed this Place is very pleaſant, where,

Ogni di infonti o in boſchi
Scherzar ſi vedon' colle belle i vaghi.

I ſaw one day three Tents, which the Emperor had order'd to be fixt for the above-mention'd Hunting; they were thoſe that the *Grand Signior* had preſented to him by his laſt Ambaſſadors, and which were valu'd at ſixty thouſand Crowns. His Imperial Majeſty in like manner takes much delight in reſiding at *Laxemburg*, which is a ſmall Palace ſituated in a Champion Country at the diſtance of three Hours Journey from *Vienna*, where he paſſes every Year four or five Weeks in the Seaſon of Heron-Fowling.

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The Emperor alſo very much diverts himſelf with Muſick, and is perfectly well skill'd in the Science, as I have been told. He maintains in his Court a great number of Muſicians, the moſt part of whom are *Italians*, and the others are either *Germans* or *Spaniards*: The former have by much the cleareſt Voices, but the later, are not willing to purchaſe that advantage at ſo dear a rate, and I have obſerv'd that the Succeſſors of the ancient *Græcians* and *Romans* are only of the contrary opinion, and willing to unman themſelves ſo far as to become Muſitians, and to give away part of themſelves to divert others; neither do we hear that in the reſt of *Europe* any Perſons are gelt for that purpoſe, as in *Turkey* and in *Italy*. I ſaw the Comedy of *Andromeda* acted with Machines, which his Imperial Majeſty caus'd to be repreſented in *Italian* to celebrate the Birth-day of the Empreſs. Some days after, a very magnificent Ball was made by his order in the entrance of

the Palace, where one hundred and fifty Players on Violins gave attendance, who were all dreſs'd in the habit of *Comœdians*, and contributed much to the Divertiſement.

The Empreſs takes very great delight in ſuch kinds of Sports, perhaps becauſe they reſemble thoſe of *Spain*: She is honour'd in all thoſe Countries as much as the Emperor himſelf, which is done both by Reflection, and out of a due Conſideration of her particular Endowments. The higheſt Veneration is likewiſe paid to the Empreſs Dowager, who uſually reſides in the *Favourites*, which is a pleaſant Seat about a quarter of an Hours Journey from *Vienna*, and has nothing extraordinary with reſpect to the Regularity of its Architecture, but is convenient and ſpacious, its Gardens being every where adorn'd with Fountains and Statues. This Princeſs does not often appear at Court, though ſhe is always moſt honourably entertain'd there; neither does ſhe almoſt at all intermeddle with

with any Affairs of State: She delights in Painting, and diverts her ſelf with that Art. I have ſeen the Picture of a Virgin drawn by her hand, which is kept in one of the Emperor's Treaſuries: But her chief Employment is the Education of her two Princeſſes; who are both very beautiful, and have well proportion'd Bodies; *Facies habent dignas Imperio.*

At the diſtance of two Hours Journey from *Vienna*, is to be ſeen a Garden, which was formerly a great Theatre of War, where *Solyman* the *Ottoman* Emperor encamp'd when he beſieged *Vienna*. God preſerve *Chriſtendom*, and more eſpecially this Country from ſuch furious Attacks: The very remembrance of paſt Hiſtories, is ſufficient to make thoſe tremble that have the leaſt concern in the preſent. On the Top of the Steeple of the great Church is fixt a Star in the middle of a Creſcent, which are the Arms of old *Conſtantinople*, as your Highneſs may obſerve in the ancient Medals of *Auguſtus*'s

Time. It was ſet up in Memory of this famous Siege, and to excite the People inceſſantly to pray to God to divert this Scourge, that ſo often threatens their Deſtruction. For indeed (my Lord) the *Great Turk* is a bad Neighbour, whoſe Power and Impiety render him equally formidable to Chriſtendom. This Garden has chang'd its form, and is at preſent only a Place of Divertiſements. His Imperial Majeſty cauſes wild Beaſts, and extraordinary Animals to be bred and nouriſh'd there, among theſe are Lions, Lioneſſes, and young Lion-whelps, that are engender'd in this place, and ſufficiently prove the Heat and Fruitfulneſs of the Climate. I was about to buy two young Eagles on the *Graben*, which is the fineſt Market-place of the City, and was heretofore the Ditch, and deſign'd to preſent 'em to your Highneſs, but the want of the convenience of Carriage depriv'd me of this Honour: They were taken out of their Neſts in the Rocks of the *Danube*, where they are often found, being very common

common in *Germany*. Theſe ſorts of Birds have been always admitted into the Coat Armour of the Empire, as the moſt illuſtrious Symbol of ſtrength; and that which *Conſtantine* added a new, was only to ſhew the Dominion which he had eſtabliſh'd in the Eaſt, and that he had united it to that of the Weſt.

Will your Highneſs ſuffer me to make a diverſion with reference to *Conſtantine*, or rather are you willing that it ſhou'd be continu'd? For this Letter ſeems to me to have no particular Subject, nor any matter peculiar to it. I have been often told that the *Labarum* was an invention of the Chriſtans, who were wont to make uſe thereof in their Armies; as the Pagans of Sooth-ſayings and Divinations to re-animate the courage of the Soldiers, and to elevate their drooping Spirits, and that the Monks enhanc'd the Reputation of this Story: Do not give credit to ſuch Reports, (my Lord) for the Chriſtian Religion which is truth

it ſelf, does not ſtand in need of falſehood to maintain it. I have in my poſſeſſion the ancient Medal of *Conſtantius*, the Son of *Conſtantine* the Great, on the Reverſe of which a Victory Crowns the Emperor, who holds a Standard or Military Enſign, on which the Word *Chriſt* is abbreviated, and round about are read theſe words, IN HOC SIGNO VICTOR ERIS.

AUSTRIA.

Upon the whole, is ſo fertile that it has no occaſion to envy the plenty of the Neighbouring Provinces: The Fruits and particularly the Melons, are almoſt as good there as in *Italy*, and the Wines as agreeable to the Palate, but a great deal ſtronger: The heat of the Climate and the richneſs of the Soil are undoubtedly the cauſe of this quality. Altho' the heat of the Sun is not more intenſe there, than in the Parallel Regions; yet the Air is quite otherwiſe heated,

heated, for the Sulphur which is predominant in all thoſe Countries, augments their Heat and Fruitfulneſs; nay, I have reaſon to fear the exceſs of this Sulphureous heat; which is apparently accompany'd with Nitre, and ſome other Minerals that might cauſe a corroſive quality in their Wines, tho' it were in never ſo ſmall a quantity. Their Cattle are large and fat, inſomuch that the Oxen of *Auſtria* and *Hungary* are talkt of every where throughout the World. As for this laſt Country, I hope your Highneſs will give me leave to entertain you for a while with its Deſcription.

HUNGARY

Is an admirable Country; where perhaps there is greater ſtore of Grain and Fruit, than in any other part of the World: there are Wines that have the ſtrength and delicious taſte of thoſe of *Spain*, and that even excell'em in both, as that of *Tokay*; there are alſo ſome others as ſtrong as Brandy. I have heard this

ſaying

saying given out long a go, *Mirabilis Deus in Aquis Hungariæ* i. e. *The wonderful effects of the Divine Omnipotence are apparent in the Waters of Hungary.* And indeed, there are various kinds of all sorts of tast's and qualities; but a Scoffer might reply, except those that are good to drink; for it is certain that all the Waters in *Hungary* are somewhat Mineral, neither are they commonly drunk. A vast quantity of Fowl, Lobsters and Tortesses are frequently Transported from those Countries to *Vienna*. Your Highness cannot be ignorant of what has been wrote concerning the extraordinary fertility and verdeur of the Lake *Zerniczee*, where a man may every year Sow, Reap, Hunt and Fish. If the soil were every where so luxuriant, the Country (in my Opinion) wou'd be three quartets larger than it is. Your Highness likewise knows what is reported with respect to the Mines, which are suppos'd to be the richest in the World. Indeed I have seen in the Imperial Treasury divers pieces of Bullion of above fifty pounds.

pounds weight, that had been taken thence, and were almoſt pure Silver The Inhabitants find very rich Marchaſites, and ſometimes even pieces of Silver at the foot of their Vines; which gave occaſion to ſome Perſons to affirm that Silver-Grapes grow there, which is a fable as well as the Golden Tooth of the *Sileſian* Infant. The conſideration of this abundance of Wealth, makes me reſent the great loſs that Chriſtendom has ſuſtain'd of a conſiderable part of this fine Country. Every thing go's to wrack with the *Turks*; even what relates to to the Art of War, altho' they ſeem to take ſomewhat more care of theſe than of other matters, and 'tis well known that they have no farther regard either to Architecture or Agriculture than neceſſity requires, committing the charge of 'em to Slaves: Inſomuch that either through ſlothfulneſs or Ignorance, they leave many Mines as unprofitable, which were already open'd near *Buda* and *Belgrade*. I am afraid leſt they ſhou'd one day take a reſolution to ſecure

cure their paſt Conqueſts, by thoſe of the Neighbouring Provinces; but perhaps the Divine Providence will never ſuffer it, the Piety and Power of the Princes of *Auſtria*, and the Zeal and bravery of their People induce me to believe ſo; beſides nature it ſelf ſeems to have ſet bounds on that ſide, to the aſpiring ambition of thoſe Enemies of Chriſtianity. The River *Danube* do's not tranſport the hundredth part of the Commodities to this Country that it conveys into *Germany*; for its Streams are too rapid in many places, and in others too ſhallow; the Rocks are alſo very numerous, and are often the occaſion of Ship-wracks. Laſtly, (my Lord) the Inhabitants are not able to mount their Cannon, and this is without doubt one of the moſt conſiderable inconveniences that hinders 'em from carrying their Arms toward the Weſt. His Imperial Majeſty is alone a very potent Prince, but if the Forces of the reſt of the Empire were joyn'd to his, he wou'd have no longer cauſe to fear any thing.

What

What may we not expect from the other Chriſtian Potentates, when they ſhall think fit to unite againſt the common Enemy?

To return to *Hungary*, 'tis a very rich Kingdom: Your Highneſs knows the Power of its ancient Monarchs, and altho' at preſent it be divided between the Emperor and the *Turk*; yet the Chriſtian Part ſtill continues extremly opulent and very conſiderable. The Eſtates of the Realm endeavour to maintain their liberty as much as lies in their Power, and claim a right to Elect their Kings; but foraſmuch as they alone are not ſufficiently ſtrong to make head againſt the *Turks*; they lie under a neceſſity for the preſervation of their Common-wealth, to have recourſe to a potent Monarch elſewhere, and one that is their Neighbour, which has always oblig'd 'em to make choice of a Prince of the Auguſt Houſe of *Auſtria*.

BOHEMIA

Is a great deal weaker, altho' of a larger extent, and much may be ſaid on the Subject of its Wealth and Power: But this Country has been horribly laid waſte by the Wars ſince the Year 1618 and notwithſtanding the Indulgence it recieves from his Imperial Majeſty, it has much a do to recover its former ſtate. It is rich in Mines, and here are found a greater quantity of Agates and Topazes than in any other part of the World, as alſo Emeralds, contrary to the common opinion: It is true indeed, that all theſe precious Stones are not ſo hard nor altogether of ſo full a luſtre as the Oriental. This Country is more eſpecially famous for its Mines of Copper, Iron, Silver and Gold; but where are not theſe to be found? I know not ſo much as one Province in *Germany* that does not afford ſuch diſcoveries; altho' *Tacitus* ſeem'd to be ignorant thereof, when he wrote *Argentum & Aurum propitii an irati Dii negaverint*

verint dubito, nec tamen affirmaverim, nullam Germaniæ venam, aurum argentumve gignere, quis enim ſcrutatus eſt? I doubt whether the Gods have deny'd theſe People Silver and Gold as a ſpecial favour to em, or as a Curſe; nevertheleſs I durſt not affirme that no Mines in Germany *produce either of theſe noble Metals; for who has made an exact ſearch into thoſe Parts?* The Silver-mines of Saxony and the Dutchy of *Lunenburg* are noted throughout the World, and I know where there is one of *Amethyſt*, almoſt of as good a quality as thoſe in the *Levant*. Many different ſorts of 'em are found along the Banks of the *Rhine*, and there are ſome Places where the Peaſants gather Gold in certain little Baſkets, which they leave in the Water for that purpoſe. *Henry* IV Sirnam'd the Great, King of *France*, caus'd divers Medals to be ſtampt with this Inſcription, EX AURO FRANCIGENA AD RHENUM EFFOSSO. I know not how to make an end of writing on this ſubject, but I have already talkt too much

much, and am afraid of treſpaſſing any longer on your Highneſs's Patience.

AT PASSAW,

I met with a very rare Curioſity: Your Highneſs is ſenſible that this City was formerly one of the moſt conſiderable in *Germany*, that 'tis ſituated in *Bavaria*, and that 'tis under the Protection of its own Lord, who is always the Biſhop of that Dioceſs: It was accidentally or rather by misfortune burnt, about five Years ago, inſomuch that ſcarce one fourth part of it remain'd entire, but at preſent it begins to recover its former Grandeur: It is water'd by the *Danube*, that receives two other Rivers, one of which runs from *Inſpruck*, and is as large even as the *Danube* it ſelf; but the other flows from the North being much leſs, and this laſt is the River of which I wou'd mention ſomewhat in particular to your Highneſs: I was much ſurpriz'd at the ſight of its colour; for 'tis almoſt as black as Ink, and

and is intermixt with other Waters without loſing its quality. I have been told that the Inhabitants often Fiſh therein for Pearls, which are very large and round, but not of ſo bright a luſtre as the Oriental; yet ſome of 'em have been ſold for 200 Francs. (15 *l.* Sterling.) The Elector of *Bavaria*, to whom this Fiſhery belongs, takes great care of it, as I have been alſo inform'd. As for theſe kinds of black Waters, they are very common in *Germany*, and I have even taſted ſome that have an intolerable ſmell and ſavour occaſion'd by Sulphur and other Minerals, with which they are impregnated.

It is alſo requiſite to give your Highneſs ſome account of what has been obſerv'd by me with reſpect to the manners of the *Germans*. I take 'em to be as Devout as any other People, and tho' their Religion be different, yet the practice of a vertuous Life and Converſation and the hopes of attaining to a future happy ſtate, are equal in both Parties: Your Highneſs wou'd be tranſported with

with admiration in obſerving the Zeal of the *Auſtrians* in every thing relating to the Divine ſervice; the Churches are always full; Solemn Proceſſions are made almoſt every day; and Sermons are frequently preach'd among 'em: They alſo take care to educate their Children in this Love of Holy Duties, ſo that it may be affirm'd that they are devout both by Cuſtom and Inclination, and this is the greateſt obligation they have to their Prince: Their Piety has been no leſs Conſpicious abroad than at home, and the very Stones themſelves ſeem to declare the ſame thing in the ſtreets of *Vienna*; that is to ſay, the Churches, Monaſteries and Hoſpitals which have been founded by 'em. The *Lutherans* do not enjoy the publick exerciſe of their Religion in this City, but in *Straſburg*, *Francfurt*, *Ratisbone*, *Augsburg*, *Ulm*, *Stugart*, and other places where it is predominant, they appear very intent and exact in their devotions: They obſerve the Sabbath with a great deal of Circumſpection,

and

and Religiouſly meet in their Churches at the times appointed for Prayer and the Expoſition of the word of God: They that follow *Calvin*'s Reformation, are more averſe to Ceremonies, and retrench as many of 'em as they can. I have known ſome among theſe People that were of an upright Heart, and of moſt ſound Principles: But thus much may be ſufficient for a Phyſitian to talk of Divinity.

As for the reſt, the diſtinction of Religions is here no impediment to Trade and Commerce, neither does it produce any heats or animoſities among the People, who do not intermix any thing of this difference in their ordinary Affairs; which brings to my remembrance the Hiſtory of thoſe Countries of *Barbary*, where the Negro's live promiſcuouſly with the White People; who are ſo far accuſtom'd to this diverſity of Colour, that they do not ſo much as take the leaſt notice of it. But the *Germans* are more cautious in matters relating to the publick Intereſt; for in that point every one

one is mindful of his Party, adhereing to one and abandoning another without exception. However it muſt be acknowledg'd (my Lord) that the different Sects have driven *Germany* as near its ruin, as its Vigour and ſtrong Conſtitution have ſupported and ſtill continue to ſupport it; neither is the Diſeaſe as yet cur'd, tho' it appears leſs malignant, becauſe the State is accuſtom'd thereto, and by reaſon that the Tranquillity which it enjoys, renders it uncapable of making an experiment it ſelf. May Heaven continue to preſerve it both for its own ſafety and the advantage of the reſt of *Europe*.

Among all the Countries in which I have Travell'd, I never ſaw any, where there is leſs talk of theſe Diviſions than at *Vienna*, ſo quiet a temper is to be obſerv'd there, as if all Men believ'd the ſeven Sacraments and the Maſs: Not that there is any prohibition to diſpute about matters of Religion as in *Turky*; it proceeds from their love of Peace and Tranquillity, all Perſons finding

ing it to be their Intereſt to be ſilent; and perhaps the Emperor himſelf may find means to augment his Authority, by maintaining the Privileges of each Party, and by diſcountenancing Partiality. The domeſtick Broils of private Families may tend to the Diſturbance of the State, whereas a profound ſilence as to theſe Matters preſerves its Union, and makes its ſettlement more durable.

The *Germans* take much delight in good chear, as 'tis generally reported and believ'd; their Voluptuouſneſs in this kind conſiſts rather in the divertiſement of the Feaſt, then the rarity and magnificence of the Proviſions: In theſe Entertainments they chiefly ſeek for Mirth, and thoſe charming tranſports to which they are excited by Wine: There for a while they inſenſibly loſe that dulneſs, which is as it were natural to 'em, and their Wits being refin'd by the ſubtil and hot Vapours, introduce various ſorts of Humours, which during the whole continuance of the Debauch

bauch afford as many Paſtimes that are uſually terminated in fervent Proteſtations, extraordinary flights and Paſſionate expreſſions of Friendſhip: Others grow furious when an Inflammation ſucceeds the Heat, and hence ariſe the *German* Quarrels. But I wou'd be underſtood here to ſpeak only of the ordinary ſort of People, that are born and animated with the *Genius* of the Country; and by no means of thoſe generous Souls, who are the pure Workmanſhip of Heaven, from whence they derive their Original, much rather than from the groſs Earth. Durſt I preſume to cite your Highneſs as a Witneſs to this Truth? Can it be declar'd to what Nation you belong, ſince you have the defects of none? Or rather, of what Nation may your Highneſs not be ſaid to be a Member, in regard that you are endow'd with all the good qualities and all the advantages that are natural to every particular one?

Upon the whole, the Entertainments of the Table among the *Germans*, are not

not confin'd as every where elſe, to a certain Place, and to certain Oppertunities, but they are us'd upon all occaſions, they always begin and end with 'em; and it may be avouch'd that in the whole courſe of their Life and Converſation, they are the firſt Matter, of which the reſt of their Actions and Affairs is the Form. I know not how to deſiſt, (my Lord) this faculty of the Mouth is the vitious part of their natural Inclination. But what Nation is there in the World that is free from all manner of Faults? A *German* Ambaſſador made a ſmart Repartee to a certain *French* Man, who let looſe the reins of his Raillery ſomewhat to far; *It is true* (ſaid he) *the* Germans *are only Fools in there Cups, but the* French *are always ſo*: It muſt alſo be granted that this depraved diſpoſition has leſs Advantage than all others: For it ſhortens Life, over-loads the Stomach and Waſte, makes Giants in breadth and thickneſs, and finally its moſt malignant Quality is, that it can ſcarce be judg'd whether

it be a ſort of Folly that has its lucid Intervals; or whether it be a kind of Diſcretion, ſubject to Weakneſſes and Periodical tranſports, or to ſpeak more politely to your Highneſs, whether it be an intermitting Folly or Prudence. However, it does not otherwiſe corrupt the manners of the *Germans*; for certainly they are the beſt natur'd People in the World, provided ſome of 'em be excepted that are not ſo: They are endu'd with Probity, Generoſity, Courteouſneſs and a temper entirely addicted to Equity. Theſe excellent endowments, are as it were natural to 'em, and to be found even among thoſe that have no advantage of Education: Perhaps this is the Reaſon why they are belov'd of all Nations, altho they do not take any conſiderable Meaſures to Court 'em at home, and they have no regard to 'em, but proportionably as they conform themſelves to their manner of Living. They have a greater ſtock of Diſcretion than of quickneſs of apprehenſion, and more Judgment than

than Politeneſs of Wit: Their Gravity tho' ſomewhat Terreſtrial is of Singular uſe to 'em as well in the management of important Negociations as in their ordinary Commerce: It alſo diſpoſes 'em to make great progreſs in the ſtudy of all manner of Humane Literature; inſomuch that there are many profound Scholars among 'em, and none that has not ſome tincture of Learning. The ancient *Roman* Language is as commonly ſpoken by 'em as their Vulgar Tongue; 'tis true indeed, that as *Titus Livius* was cenſur'd for his *Paduan* Dialect, ſo it may be objected by the way, to the *Germans*, that their *Latin* has a ſmall Reliſh of the High *Dutch*. Their Polity is none of the moſt refin'd as being ſuch as is not proper for the conſtituting of Hero's and Conquerors; but 'tis ſolid and conſtant, and able to procure the tranquillity of the State, and the Felicity of the People. The diſtribution of Juſtice in this Country has no circular motion, nor all thoſe Chimerical Explications, that ſerve to eternize

the bad Fortune of the miſerable. The Judges there are Men and not Demi-Gods as among us.

The Art of Phyſick is practis'd in thoſe Parts quite otherwiſe than at *Paris*, and if you except a ſmall number of its Profeſſors, the latter are more Learned, and the others talk of nothing but extraordinary Secrets and Miracles. One Grain of their black, yellow or white Powder is ſufficient (as they ſay) to cure all ſorts of Diſeaſes, but the event does not anſwer their Promiſe. They that have ſtudy'd moſt have not the greateſt employment in that Country no more than elſewhere: The happineſs of a Phyſitian is there owing to a certain blind Fortune, that I know not how to explain to you, but which uſually depends upon the vogue of the common People, I mean thoſe that unſtand nothing at all of the Art. A ſick Perſon is eaſily perſwaded to reſign himſelf into the hands of an Empyrick, that promiſes him a Cure within Twenty four Hours, but he is often not in a condition

dition to return thanks to his Doctor. Therefore I make a great difference between a Doctor of Phyſick and a true Phyſitian.

The *Germans* are not ſo magnificent as ſome other Nations, but I take 'em to be at leaſt as rational, and they ought rather to be call'd good Husbands than Niggardly Miſers. But I am ſpeaking here only of the common People, and not in the leaſt of the Princes, nor of thoſe great Perſonnages, whom the Divine Providence has ordain'd to exerciſe authority over others, who only ſeek for an occaſion of doing good, and (as *Tacitus* has it) make no other account of Riches than to diſtribute 'em. I have even had ſometimes experience of their Generous Bounty, for his Imperial Majeſty in particular, has thought fit to honour me with a Golden Chain, which I ſhall keep during my whole Life as a mark of my good Fortune.

The *Germans* count it Honourable to protect the oppreſſed, and to do all manner of Offices of kindneſs to 'em,

yet the Maxim is not general; but I ſpeak of the moſt part. Theſe People are alſo Wealthy, and altho' they have not ſo great ſtore of Gold as others, nevertheleſs they have in their own Country all ſorts of neceſſary Proviſions, without being beholden to Foreigners, and are much more content; is not this then to be richer? I ſhou'd not know where to conclude, if I ſhou'd continue to enumerate all their good Qualities, but they are much better known to your Highneſs than to me, and therefore I am well aſſur'd that you will take 'em into farther Conſideration.

I Remember, and perhaps too late, that I have tir'd your Highneſs's Patience with a Relation of many Impertinent things that are not worthy of your notice: Therefore to leave off where I began, I muſt reiterate my Proteſtations that I was only willing to obey, becauſe you were pleas'd to lay your Commands upon me. If I have not found means to give ſatisfaction to your Highneſs; I doubt not but that your

your Juſtice and Generoſity will be ſo great, as to impute the defect, to my incapacity, and nevertheleſs to be fully perſwaded of my unfeigned Zeal for your ſervice, and of that profound Reſpect with which I ſhall always endeavour to approve my Self,

My Lord,

Your Highneſs's moſt Humble and moſt Obedient Servant,

C. PATIN.

It is very difficult to ſupply the date of this Letter, becauſe it was writ at ſeveral times; for I digeſted the matter of it, as I was returning from Vienna *on Horſe-back, in a Barge and in a Chariot, and I committed it to writing at my leaſure in different days of the Month of* Aug. 1669.

O Melibœe! Deus nobis hæc otia fecit,
Namque erit ille mihi ſemper Deus.

This quiet Shepherd, from a God we found,
For he ſhall be my God: ——— Ogilb. Virg.

THE

THE SECOND

RELATION,

TO

His moſt Serene Highneſs

Eberhard,

Duke of Wirtemberg *and* Teck, *Count of* Montbeliard, *Lord of* Heidenhaim, *&c.*

My Lord,

IT is a ſufficient encouragement for me to ſpeak, to know that your moſt Serene Highneſs is willing to condeſcend ſo far as to hear me: 'Tis alſo ſo very honourable an employment to entertain ſo Noble a Prince, that

that there can be no difficulty in resolving to set about the Undertaking. Any Man may easily imagine himself to be capable of affording some Satisfaction to your Highness, because every one cannot but be transported with the greatest Zeal to do it, and as being perswaded that altho' very common Effects are only produc'd every where else by ordinary means, yet even Miracles might be wrought upon so extraordinary an Occasion. Can this Assertion be esteem'd as too peremptory with respect to your Highness, whose most sagacious Judgment can scarce relish what is even admir'd by others? But I have reason to hope that you will not require such Performances of me, who am at most but an inquisitive Person, or a lover of Curiosities; neither have I brought any thing for your Divertisement, except some particular Rarities of *Bavaria* and *Tirol*.

Curiosity (my Lord) is extremely delightful, notwithstanding the contra-

ry Sentiments of thoſe that have no Inclination to it: For it ſublimates the Mind, refines the Judgment, and enriches the Memory, without overloading it: Indeed 'tis attended with Pains, or rather with thoſe agreeable Diſturbances that ariſe in the ſearch after the delight of Novelty; but of ſuch a Novelty as is wonderful, precious and ſolid, that never grows old with Time, becauſe it neither tires the Eyes nor Palate. Thoſe noble Souls only are capable of being affected with *Curioſity*, that have a very little mixture of ordinary Matter; who make a Collection of Ages, and diſcover the moſt ſecret Receſſes of Nature to get Satisfaction, and for their more noble Employment; who ſeek for Truth in its very Origine, and are addicted to thoſe ſorts of Charms and Beauties, which proceed from a more skilful Hand than that of Art; who by their choice of the beſt Things that are in the World, do as it were create a new one for themſelves; who know how to unite the Mind and the

Senſes

Senſes in the harmonious Enjoyment of the ſame Pleaſures, and to bring 'em to a perfect Aſſociation, by giving Eyes to the Underſtanding, and Underſtanding to the Eyes: This is the Nature of *Curioſity*, which is neither that Inclination for Trifles and Things of very little moment, and ſerve only to amuſe our Minds; nor that impetuous Torrent of Luxury that ſwallows up Riches: It has a greater Elevation than the former, and leſs vehemency than the other, with a Perſpicuity and diſcerning Faculty that belongs to neither. Upon the whole, this Paſſion is altogether Divine; which has inſpir'd the Arts and Sciences, which has adorn'd the Earth; which has open'd the Roads of the Ocean; and laſtly, which has ſo conveniently lodg'd us in this ſublunary World. In Republicks and Empires, *Curioſity* has been obſerv'd to encreaſe with Power, as if the Ambition of Heroes had labour'd only for the Enjoyment of Her, as the chief Prize. Victory (my Lord) never had a greater ſhare in Tri-

Triumphs than *Curioſity*, which was uſually there ſet off to the beſt advantage as the ſweeteſt Fruit of Glory: Then the moſt renowned Perſonages, after the Fatigues of War, were wont to employ themſelves during the leiſure of Peace in the performance of Enterprizes, to the undertaking of which they were excited by *Curioſity*. Finally, thoſe Temples, thoſe Pyramids, thoſe Amphitheatres, thoſe Columns that will never fall to ruin but with the Univerſe; thoſe Triumphal Arches conſecrated to Eternity; thoſe Aqueducts, that Cauſey 300 Leagues long, which makes the Road from the *Alps* to *Calabria*; thoſe Banks that force the Sea even at this day, the firmneſs and prodigious Maſs of which might appear to our ſight, as the Work of the Almighty Power, were we not otherwiſe inform'd in Hiſtory, are all the magnificent Productions of *Curioſity*. But if I ever had any Veneration for this Virtue, it ought to be more eſpecially conſpicuous in this moſt happy Conjuncture, in which ſhe has

ſet

ſet me before your Highneſs, and ſupply'd me with Matter proper for the compoſing of a Letter, to be preſented to ſo noble and ſo judicious a Perſonage.

The very diverſity of Judgments and Opinions has its uſefulneſs among Men: For it animates and ſtirs up the Mind to a ſearch after Truth, and clears it from heavineſs by keeping it in action; It introduces all thoſe different manners of Living that appear ſo admirable in the World. This pleaſing Variety, which is every where conſpicuous in the Political Government, Manners and Commerce of divers People, is the moſt agreeable object of Meditation to a curious or inquiſitive Perſon, who without putting himſelf upon the Wrack, as thoſe unfortunate Philoſophers were heretofore wont to do, admires, contemplates, enjoys and makes uſe of Argumentations according to the meaſure of his own Strength and perſonal Abilities. How pleaſant it is! (my Lord) to ſee two reputed Wiſe-men taking different Roads to arrive at at the ſame Goal;

Goal; ever contending for the Truth, and yet always continuing in Error; in ſhort, endeavouring during the whole courſe of their Life to get a right Underſtanding, and nevertheleſs dying without having obtain'd it. How great delight there is in obſerving that nothing is leſs like a Man than a Man, and that if Almighty God had not drawn the Lineaments of his Face with his own Hand, he wou'd have found means to disfigure himſelf, and to paſs into another Form; but his fantaſtical Humour cannot proceed ſo far: He may indeed put off his Humanity, but cannot alter his Shape. If I were permitted (my Lord) to take a flight where my Imagination leads me; might it not be affirm'd, that Man is born with a certain univerſal Diſpoſition to all the Natures of Animals; that Reaſon makes him a Man, and that by his exorbitant Paſſions he becomes a brute Beaſt of one kind or other, according to the inclination with which he is carry'd away? Thus nothing elſe is to be ſeen

but

but these sorts of Beasts in Masquerade, *viz.* Lions, Eagles, Tigres, Foxes, Horses, Asses, Swine, and even Insects under the mask of a Man. Your Highness, who is so perspicacious, cannot but take cognizance of these Humaniz'd Animals, and of these fashionable Monsters: I am apt to believe that you may sometimes make proper Reflections on this Subject; but I return to my first Notions, which are to consider how very different one sort of People is from another, or one Nation from another.

For we every where meet with new Customs, new Religions, new manners of Apparelling, Eating, Living and even Dying. Thus without expatiating too far, we may observe that the Sages and chief Judges among the *Chineses* are cloath'd as our Buffoons, and their High-Priests as our Comœdians; they consecrate to their Religion what we detest in ours; for Example, these lewd Debauches of both Sexes, which excite horror in us, are charming delights to those People, and had in great veneration

tion among 'em. The *Indians* are accuſtom'd to burn their dead Bodies, the *Americans* to devour 'em, and we to interr 'em; but the *Egyptians* expoſe 'em to the Air, by a kind of Superſtition that does not ceaſe to comprehend a ſubtil Notion even under its Abſurdity; for they believ'd that it was a piece of Injuſtice to bury the Corps in the boſom of the Earth, that Heaven and the other Elements had a ſhare in theſe dead Bodies, and that the reſtitution of it was due, which could not be better done, than by depoſiting 'em in this great *Vacuum*, which is common to 'em with all. Neither did they erect thoſe ſtately Pyramids, but only to ſerve 'em as Tombs. It is well known to your Highneſs how far the magnificence of theſe Works proceeded, in which are ſtill to be obſerv'd the boldneſs of Art, and the firſt Beauties of Architecture; as alſo the Myſteries of their Religion, and the ſecrets of their Hiſtory and Politicks; nay, they may be eſteem'd as a Monument of the Country of *Egypt*, as well as

as of the *Ægyptians*. How wonderfully did this learned Nation find out Expedients againſt the accidents of Death! they in a manner eterniz'd their dead Bodies, lodging 'em in Edifices of an everlaſting durableneſs, and by a certain rare Secret unknown to the reſt of the World, they freed 'em from that mixture of Elements, which tends to Corruption, to leave 'em only the whole pure part of their Subſtance, under a kind of firſt Matter. We ſtill ſee even at this day ſome of theſe natural Effigies, or precious Phantoms, in which are admir'd at the ſame time both the violent impreſſion of Time, and the invincible force of the *Mummy*: One of theſe is kept at

VLM,

In the *Muſæum* or Repoſitory of M. *Weicthman*, which ſeems to me ſo much the more admirable, in regard that 'tis entire, and has been preſerv'd without the uſe of any Balſam or Medicinal Compoſition. It was found the laſt age

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in the Sands of *Arabia*, where the exceſſive Heat of the Sun has apparently diſpers'd all the Moiſture of this Body, which is (as your Highneſs knows very well) the next diſpoſition to Corruption, and has Communicated to it in proceſs of Time, that preſervative Heat, which reſiſts extraneous Impreſſions, which is obſervable in its drineſs, Colour and Lightneſs. I have read in *Herodotus* that an Army was over-whelm'd with a Mountain of Sand, which the Winds had Tranſported, and that many years after, a contrary Wind having remov'd this heap of Sand to its former Place, diſcover'd to the Inhabitants of the Country the dead Bodies of thoſe Soldiers, as entire as if they had expir'd the very ſame day. In the ſame Repoſitory is to be ſeen a Prodigious quantity of choice Rarities, more eſpecially natural Curioſities.

M. *Schermeier* ſhew'd me a great ſtock of Medals, from whence he endeavours to extract a Collection for an entire Univerſal Hiſtory, and for want of

of the Original Coins which are not to be found for all times, he makes uſe of a Book call'd PROMPTUAIRE DES MEDAILLES, and of every thing that may contribute to the compleating of his Deſign. He alſo us'd the greater part of the Prints and Devices that belong to another Book, which bears the Title of FRANCE METALLIQUE. However, I took the liberty to acquaint him, that theſe two Books were of no reputation, and that the Learned more eſpecially, the inquiſitive Antiquaries had diſ-approv'd the Fictions with which they are fill'd, ſince that which is uſeful in this matter ought always to be grounded upon Truth, and on Original Pieces. He ſeem'd to be extremely ſurpriz'd to hear ſo bad News of two Books, which were very much eſteem'd by him. However his Preparatives for this Work are curious, and contain divers very conſiderable Draughts.

What is there to be declar'd to your Highneſs concerning the City of *Ulm*, that is not already known to you? Certainly

tainly there is nothing conceal'd from your knowledge, that relates either to its Intereſt, condition or ſtrength. I need not tell you that 'tis ſituated upon the *Danube*, which there begins to expatiate, and to aſſume that Swiftneſs, which is proper for the principal River of *Europe*. Eleven Baſtions that encompaſs this Town have reſcu'd it from the Deſolation which the laſt Wars carry'd throughout the whole Continent of *Germany*; but the Honour it has had to make Alliances with your Highneſs, is in my opinion the moſt illuſtrious Pledge of its ſafety. *Minerva*'s Bird incurr'd the hatred of all the others, but becauſe it was protected by this Goddeſs, none durſt offer it any violence. Your Highneſs is well vers'd in the Art of making your ſelf belov'd, but perhaps you may be ignorant how far the profound Reſpect that the World bears toward you may be extended: I perceiv'd the number of my Friends to encreaſe even as ſoon as I declar'd my ſelf to be one of your Servants, and when

when upon any occaſion, I thought fit to ſhew your Picture, and the Chain of Gold, with which you were pleas'd to honour me, I was much ſurpriz'd at the extraordinary eſteem that they had for me. A great Veneration was heretofore paid in *Ægypt* to thoſe Animals which carry'd the Image of the Goddeſs *Iſis*, without having any regard to their meanneſs; I have alſo perceiv'd in many Rencounters that Honour was done to me, only upon account that the People were deſirous of doing it to your Highneſs. But theſe conſiderations ought to be referr'd to another Opportunity, when I may have leiſure to inſiſt on 'em more at large. From *Ulm* I paſs'd to.

AUGSBURG,

There are not any Cities in *Germany* more Beautiful, nor more Rich than this, The agreement which the Emperor *Charls* V. made there with the Proteſtants, relating to *Luther*'s Reformation, and the eſtabliſhment of their

their Liberty, which was authoriz'd in the Terms of the Confeſſion of Faith, well known to the World under the title of the *Auguſtan*, or that of *Augsburg*, will alſo undoubtedly render this place famous in all Ages. The Avenues, the Fountains, the publick Places, the Town-Houſe, and all the other Edifices are magnificent: But the Emperor, who has a moſt exact knowledge of all things once told the Magiſtrates in admiring the Product of ſuch vaſt Expences, that the Inhabitants of *Ulm* had diſpos'd of the publick Treaſure to better purpoſe, when they laid it out in Fortifications, by reaſon that the Beauty of a Town does not ſecure its Tranquillity nor liberty, as the thickneſs of its Walls and the number of its Baſtions. There can be nothing more ſtately than the Palace of the *Fuggers*, nor more excellent than the Paintings with which 'tis adorn'd on the outſide. It is true, that after having admir'd the Beauties of Art, a Man wou'd ſcarce meet with any thing that might anſwer his expectation in taking

taking a particular view of certain Copies of *Roman* Medals, which are there found in some places. It is evident that they have no Originals, and that 'tis difficult to observe in 'em the least footstep of Antiquity: Upon the Sight of the word *Tullius* engrav'd on an ancient Piece, it has been thought a sufficient ground to hang underneath it, the Picture of *Cicero*, altho' the Head in the Medal represents only the *Genius* of the City of *Rome*: Men were not so inquisitive in those times, as they are now, because they were less learned.

Augsburg has had its share in the Commotions of the last Wars, its Ramparts which were batter'd by the *Swedish* Cannon, are not so well repair'd, but that some marks of those terrible Assaults as yet appear in 'em; there is also to be seen the Place where the great *Gustavus Adolphus* caus'd his Army to encamp. It may be reckon'd among the most glorious Advantages of this Place, that it was overcome by this Hero of our Age; and if *Germany* which em-

employ'd his Valour, has not been absolutely conquer'd by him; it has done in this point somewhat more than all the World together, for the subduing of which there was only requisite one *Alexander*, or one *Cæsar*. I know not whether the Demi-gods that are so much Celebrated in History, would be now *Gustavus*'s, but I am assur'd that this potent King of *Sweden*, might well have been the *Alexander* of the *Græcians*, and the *Cæsar* of the *Romans*. These Contemplations are too serious and too remote from my present design.

Curiosity it self seem's to be altogether confin'd to the House of M. *Thoman*, who spends what time can well be spar'd from the management of the Affairs of the Republick in making a Collection of all manner of Rarities. The ancient and modern Medals are plac'd in the first rank in his Repository, and afterwards the Books, Paintings, Prints, and Jewels: I have also observ'd there a Picture drawn by the hand of *Albert Durer* as genuine as I have seen elsewhere. M.

M. *Verner* is not only a lover of Curiosity, but even the very source thereof, from whose incomparable *Genius* it daily flows, and is distributed to divers Parts: For he is the Author of an infinite number of Draughts that delight the Eyes, and ravish the Imagination. This young Painter has already attain'd to the highest perfection of Art, and excites Jealousie and admiration even in the most able Masters. The King has a great esteem for his Person, and has chosen some of his Miniatures for his own Repository; that is to say, to afford 'em a place among the finest Curiosities in the World. Now what can be added to this Commendation?

In the Church of St. *Ulric* are to be read these *Roman* Inscriptions, enclos'd in the Wall.

VITALIUS VIGOR
SIBI ET VITALIO
VIRILI FRATRI
VIVOS FECIT.

CURIONI AL. III. L. ET....
COS. ET FL. DECORATO.....
LEG. III. ITAL.... DIUS....
VIV .....

In departing from *Augsburg* I turn'd towards the South; where I beheld the Sun ſhining with greater luſtre than ordinary; it ſeem'd to me not to be that Sun which appears every day; its vigourous heat animated whatever remain'd in the Verdant Plains, and ſeemed ſuddenly to ripen the Corn even in my ſight; I perceiv'd that its Splendour ſerv'd leſs to diſperſe the light, than to beautifie every thing that I ſaw. the Air was altogether pure and gentle, and I drew in by reſpiration a quickening Eſſence that gave me as it were a new Life, and a freſh ſupply of Strength. Then I was throughly convinc'd that *Italy* was the Inchanted part of the World, and the land of Delights and Pleaſures. I no longer admir'd that it had been the Seat of Glory, and the Inheritance of Conquerors, and that ſo

many

many Nations reſorted thither to ſeek for felicity ſince 'tis its very native Country. At the ſame time I call'd to mind that memorable Paſſage of *Hannibal*, which has not been hitherto ſufficiently Illuſtrated, *Et montes rupit aceto.* i. e. *He broke the Rocks with Vinegar.* I paſs'd as he did, thro' the *Alps*, without waſting ſo much Vinegar; but our deſigns were altogether different; for he march'd on purpoſe to carry Fire and Sword to *Rome*, to deſtroy the marks of its Grandeur, and I made it my buſineſs to preſerve, re-eſtabliſh and publiſh 'em to the World. The reaſon (my Lord) is evident, in regard that I altogether apply'd my ſelf to the ſearch of Antiquity, which was not his Employment.

Italy is enclos'd on all ſides with Mountains of an extraordinary height; which if they are no longer ſo many Ramparts for its defence; ſerve at leaſt as an Amphitheatre to take a view at leaſure of that delicate Country. From thence I had a fair Proſpect of the adjacent Plains of

The River *Inn*, which waters thoſe Plains along an admirable diverſity of Landskips, affords the fineſt Object of Perſpective in the World: There I ſaw the Energy and Vivacity of Nature, as it were in the delightful Repreſentation of a Picture, with all the charming Embelliſhments of Miniature; certainly *Moſes* had not greater Tranſports of Joy when he diſcover'd the Land of *Canaan*; indeed there are not any Rivers of Milk and Honey in thoſe Parts, but all the Comforts of this Life are there to be found in ſo great abundance, that conſidering the preſent ſtate of Affairs, the *Holy-Land*, which otherwiſe deſerves ſo much Veneration, might well be eſteem'd as a Deſert in compariſon of this Country. For the *Turks*, who are now Maſters of *Palæſtine*, get only Milk from their Flocks, and Honey out of their Bee-hives; neither did I ever hear it reported, that they at any time employ'd two Slaves in carrying a Cluſter of Grapes, as was done

done heretofore: It ſo happens, becauſe 'tis no longer the Land of that well beloved People, who liv'd amidſt Miracles, and by reaſon that the Infidelity which is there predominant has remov'd the Bleſſings.

The Inhabitants of *Tirol* have every where very fine Crops and ſpacious Vineyards. Their Wines are excellent; for their Strength and delicious Taſte, which are generally apt to be ſpoil'd in all other Places, are here moſt exquiſite, and give 'em an agreeable Tartneſs, that pleaſes and penetrates the Palate both together. Their Cattel are of an admirable Kind; and they have ſuch extraordinary Birds, that even the Hunters do not know their ſeveral *Species*: Some of theſe have been ſhewn to me, that live only upon the Roſin of Fir-trees; neither have they any other Taſte: They are call'd *Artagenes*, and I remember to have read their Name in *Pliny*. Theſe Birds are without doubt very dainty-mouth'd to live upon nothing but Extracts and Quinteſſences. The Copper-Mines are there ſo nume-

rous, that they ſupply almoſt the whole Country of *Germany*; but the Workmen of *Noremberg* make more uſe of 'em than the others, becauſe the Metal which is taken from thence is ſofter and malleable. Silver is alſo common in thoſe Parts, and Gold leſs ſcarce than elſewhere. A certain private Perſon who knew not its uſe deſir'd a Permiſſion of the Arch-Duke to cover part of his Houſe with it, and the Anſwer was ſuitable to ſo impertinent a Requeſt, *I give you leave*, (reply'd the Prince) *but I will not be oblig'd to ſecure it for you from Thieves.* That famous Gallery, which is cover'd with two or three thouſand Gold Tiles, is at preſent in the Emperor's Poſſeſſion, and I have been told, that a certain *Jew* had offer'd one hundred thouſand Florins for every one of 'em; but a *Chriſtian* would have bid more, for the *Jews* are wont to buy Merchandiſes only after their manner. However, this Pent-houſe might ſhelter a great many People from Poverty, who cou'd eaſily purchaſe one to defend 'em from the Injuries of the Weather at a much cheaper rate. All

All this may perhaps afford but little Satisfaction to your Highneſs, ſince an account of much finer Curioſities ought only to be preſented to you, and I am very ſenſible that you have reaſon to complain of my extravagant Diverſions. Therefore (my Lord) I will inſtantly retrench 'em to give you a Deſcription of the chiefeſt Rarities and Curioſities which I obſerv'd at

INSPRUCK.

This City has not been ruin'd by the Wars; for the Prudence of its Princes has preſerv'd its Civil Tranquillity, and the ſituation of the Country has defended it from Foreign Aſſaults; Your Highneſs well knows it to be inacceſſible except in two places, where four hundred Men may repulſe forty thouſand. This is that rich Plain, in which the Arch-Dukes of *Auſtria* have fixt the center of their Treaſures. *Ferdinand* caus'd the Caſtle of *Amras* to be built at the diſtance of half a League from *Inſpruck*, and there (my Lord) I ſaw thoſe Rarities, a particular Account of

which will (as I preſume) be acceptable to your Highneſs. M. *Roland*, who is the Governour of the ſaid Caſtle, gave me entire Satisfaction in this Matter; his Merit is extraordinary, and his manner of Deportment the moſt obliging in the World. I had Commendatory Letters from his Imperial Maieſty, which gave me admiſſion into all the Appartments, but I perceiv'd in the Governour's being ſo extremely officious to me, that he was not only ready to obey the Orders, but that he had alſo a particular Reſpect for the Bearer of 'em, and that I cou'd not come off, without acknowledging that I ow'd the ſight of ſo many rare Curioſities purely to the Emperor's favour, being alſo oblig'd to him, for part of the delight I had taken in the viewing of 'em.

After having obſerv'd the Outworks of the Caſtle, its Situation, the order of the Buildings and the Fortifications, I enter'd and apply'd my ſelf entirely to the Enjoyment of thoſe incomparable Treaſures. The firſt things that offer'd themſelves to my view, were

were ſome of thoſe ſorts of Stones, of which the old *Romans* were wont to make uſe to mark the diſtances of Places, which were counted in thoſe times by *tertio aut quarto ab Urbe Lapide*, i. e. *The third or fourth Stone from the City*: Some of 'em had no Inſcriptions, and thoſe that had any, were conformable to what I have read in ancient Hiſtory.

From thence I paſs'd into two Galleries full of all ſorts of different Armour, which are now in uſe, and were ſo in former Ages: They induc'd me to make this Reflection, that Men notwithſtanding that they might wear Skins of Iron and Steel, or at leaſt, Cloaths made of thoſe Materials, were nevertheleſs neither invulnerable nor immortal. I there ſaw the Arms of the two *Maximilians*, of *Charles* V. and of ſome other Emperors, as alſo thoſe of *Francis* I. King of *France*, with the Garment which he wore at the Battel of *Pavia*, which makes me call to mind, that I had already ſeen one in the Repoſitory of *Bruſſels*, ſo that he either put on two Suits of Cloaths on that day, or they

were divided on purpoſe to ſpread abroad the fame of the Victory, at *Bruſſels* and *Inſpruck*. There are alſo to be ſeen thoſe of *Charles* IX. King of *France*; of *Ferdinand* and *Philip* Kings of *Spain*; of *Don John* of *Auſtria*, and of many other Princes. I was told that theſe laſt were the very ſame that he wore at the famous Battel of *Lepanto*. But I ſpent ſome time in viewing thoſe of *Alexander. Farneſe* Duke of *Parma* Governour of the *Low-Countries*, recollecting what I had read in *Strada* concerning the notable Exploits of this Prince: I know not whether any thing were wanting to his Merit; but I am perſwaded that his Hiſtory cannot be better writ, and that even the actions of *Achilles* and *Alexander* the great are not ſet off to more advantage by Hiſtoriographers than his. I admir'd the Arms of *Solyman* the Great, which as yet ſtrike Terror into the Minds of Beholders, and I remember with ſome Conſternation, that this *Ottoman* Emperor once caus'd the whole World to tremble. The Arms of the moſt part of the renowned Generals

rals of these later Times, are in like manner kept in the same Repository. The Arch-Duke *Ferdinand* made this Conquest; cou'd any Man proceed farther (my Lord) than to disarm so many Heroes? But this was only an amicable Conquest, this Prince who was the most excellent Antiquary of all that govern'd in his Age knew well what value ought to be set upon those precious Spoils; He was desirous to obtain 'em every where, and was even sometimes prevented: I am apt to believe that they were offer'd to him, lest not being sought for, they shou'd not have the good Fortune to be so gloriously consecrated.

At the end of one of the Galleries, I saw the representation of a Giant and a Dwarf, the living Originals of which had sometime resided at *Vienna*. Indeed this exorbitant inequality of Stature between two Men, is a very strange thing; the Elder of these was not able to reach with his Hand to the Navel of the other, yet a Ballad was made concerning a Box on the Ear, which was given

ven by this Dwarf to the Giant: It is true, that the later ſtoopt to take up the Emperor's Glove, who had let it fall on purpoſe to facilitate the giving of the Box o' th' Ear. Theſe ſports of Nature are ſtill much eſteem'd at *Vienna*, either becauſe her Ability in forming Men of quite different ſorts and ſizes is there admir'd; or her Error in ſometimes making much more, or elſe much leſs than ſhe ought. Their Imperial Majeſties likewiſe maintain ſome of theſe Giants and Dwarfs in their Court, whom I cou'd never behold without a kind of Horror, in regard that they are ſo far from the ordinary proportion and ſize of other Men.

In a ſpacious Hall are to be ſeen all the ſeveral ſorts of Garments which the *Turks* are wont to wear both in their Houſes and in the Camp. There are many rich Veſts in which the price, quality, quantity and colour of the Stuff of which they are made, ſhew the natural Diſpoſition of this Nation to Luxury and Magnificence. This manner of attiring ſurpaſſes all ours, that are

are introduc'd purely by a fantaſtical Humour, and the continual change of which denotes but too much Levity. If we cou'd be once perſwaded to imitate this Auguſt manner of Apparelling, and to appear in theſe magnificent pieces of Drapery, perhaps we ſhou'd continue the uſe of 'em, and our Faſhion might turn to a ſettl'd Cuſtom as among the *Levantines*. And indeed, theſe Infidels have got the advantage in this reſpect, inſomuch that one of their *Viſiers*, one day told the *Venetian* Ambaſſador, that the *Chriſtians* were apt to deride, but were not well clad: The *Venetian* might have reply'd elſewhere than at the Port; 'tis true, but 'tis pity to ſee ſuch Swine as you attir'd with the Ornaments of Sovereign Princes. I alſo obſerv'd there, Turbans of a hundred various Faſhions, and one wou'd not imagine, that they had all the ſame uſe: The fineſt of 'em have a kind of ſtately Air, and notwithſtanding whatever our nice Faſhion-mongers may affirm to the contrary, theſe Mountains of Linnen-

Cloath

Cloath that ſerve ſo well to adorn the Heads of theſe Barbarians, wou'd not diſguiſe our Hero's; for they really implant Grandeur and Severity in the Countenance, which wou'd even ſet off Majeſty it ſelf. Afterward I took a view of divers Cimeters or Hangers of great value for the rich Ornaments with which they are cover'd, and alſo upon account of their rare Temper, ſo that Fury it ſelf might well go to work with theſe Weapons. Laſtly, all manner of choice Rarities of this Country are to be found Here.

In the ſame Hall are two Figures that repreſent two *Turkiſh* Lords on Horſe-back, and I obſerv'd in 'em as great an Air of Grandeur, Gravity and Statelineſs, as is poſſible for Art to expreſs in Copies, but 'tis probable that the Originals were quite another thing. One of theſe Perſonages was *Aga* of the Janizaries, and the other *Beglerbeg* or Baſſa of *Offen* or *Buda*. They were taken Priſoners upon different occaſions, and gave as a part of their Ranſom their moſt ſumptuous Equipage; which

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is very carefully preſerv'd, and well deſerves to be ſo: For not only the Garments, but the Horſe-cloath, Saddles and Bridles were all beſet with Rubies, Emeralds, Grenats, Topaz-ſtones and Pearls, being ſo many profuſe Treaſures.

I enter'd another Gallery full of Paintings of the beſt Maſters, although it muſt be acknowledg'd that they are not all choice ones as thoſe at *Vienna*. I apply'd my ſelf more particularly to the viewing of the Portraiture of a certain *Hungarian* Noble-man, which is not ſo much to be admir'd for the excellency of the Draught, as for the Prodigy which it repreſents, *viz.* a Wound made with a Lance in the Eye, which penetrated into the Subſtance of the Brain, even to the hinder part of the Head, and yet did not prove Mortal. This is a Secret of Nature, that is altogether hid from us, and which confounds all our Argumentations.

I did not allow my ſelf time ſufficient to examine theſe Paintings in particular, becauſe I was diverted by the variety

variety of other things that were not ſo common. Amidſt a great quantity of Stags Horns, which are there very extraordinary, I obſerv'd one as it were mortis'd in a Trunk of Oak, ſo neatly that the Artifice cannot be perceiv'd; it was cut on purpoſe to be plac'd among the other Rarities. Upon this occaſion I remember that pair of Stags Horns which I ſaw (my Lord) amidſt ſo many others, in your Guard-Chamber at *Stugart*, which are ſo intangl'd one with another, that they ſeem ſtill to expreſs the Fury of the two Animals, which wou'd never ceaſe but with their Life.

The ſame Gallery ſeems to be divived into two by twenty Preſſes, twelve Foot high and ſix broad, where all the richeſt and choiceſt Rarities are depoſited: In the firſt are contain'd divers pieces of Alabaſter and Marble, whoſe Colours and various Figures dazzle the Eyes of the Beholders: In the ſecond is a vaſt quantity of Glaſs veſſels, and every thing that can be imagin'd ingenious in the Art of Glaſs-work: In the third is Coral of all kinds and of all

ſorts

ſorts of Colours, *viz.* white, red, black, grey and violet-colour'd: There are ſome pieces of it in the form of Plants, Shrubs and Branches, and others are wrought in the ſhape of a Man's Head, of a Rock, of a pair of Beads, and an infinite number of other Figures: in the fourth are found wrought Precious-ſtones both ancient and modern, the moſt part of which are Agats, Jaſpars and Cornelians: There are alſo Rocks beſet with Pearls and rich Stones; and in ſhort, the Jewels of this nature are ſo numerous, that this Preſs alone is an ineſtimable Treaſure. In the fifth are preſerv'd Urns of red Earth, and others of Porcelane of *China* and *Japan*, among which are obſerv'd ſome counterfeit; they are the common ones that come from *Holland*, which have been put in vogue on purpoſe to ſave a greater expence: But do not imagine (my Lord) that they are plac'd there to make up the number, there is a quite different deſign and meaning as to this matter: For ſuperfine things ever appear more illuſtrious, when accompany'd with ordi-

ordinary ones, and the Compariſon made between 'em ſerves to enhance their Value. Thus an *Æthiopian* is ſometimes painted ſtanding near a beautiful Woman, and it tends to her advantage; for the Deformity that appears at her ſide, ſerves as a foil to ſet off her Beauty with more charming Luſtre: Thus the light of a Torch that grows pale in the Sun, ſhines bright and ſparkles in the dark.

In the other Preſſes are contain'd Curioſities of all ſorts, but a larger Deſcription of 'em wou'd tire your Highneſs's Patience: Therefore I ſhall leave it to ſpeak only of thoſe kinds of Matters, of which you ſeem to require a more exact Account. There is a Collection of ancient Gold Medals from *Julius Cæſar* to *Heraclius*; being the moſt perfect of all that ever I ſaw, both with reſpect to the number of the Coins and their Beauty: It wou'd be very difficult, if not impoſſible, to find elſewhere any Medals that are more rare, or have been better preſerv'd. There is alſo another Collection of thoſe of the Con-

Conſuls and Emperors, and a prodigious quantity of Silver-Medals, but thoſe of Copper are infinitely more precious than all the others. None but a Prince ſo much addicted to Curioſity and ſo Learned, cou'd be capable of making ſo good a Choice, or of defraying the charge of ſo expenſive an Undertaking. When his Imperial Majeſty ſhall have joyn'd theſe incomparable Pieces to as many others that are in his Poſſeſſion at *Vienna*, I am perſwaded that his Repoſitory, and that of the King, will be the largeſt and moſt conſiderable. Is it not reaſonable that the choiceſt Rarities ſhou'd be ſhar'd between the two greateſt Princes in the World, and that thoſe venerable Monuments of Antiquity ſhou'd find ſuch ſecure Sanctuaries, againſt the injuries of Time, and the accidents of bad Fortune.

It is now time to declare ſomewhat to your Highneſs concerning that incomparable Arch-Duke, who in endeavouring to gratify his Curioſity and to divert himſelf, found means to advance

vance his Glory; neither did thoſe curious Enquiries, exhauſt his Spirits, but only afforded ſome Relaxation to his noble Soul, which was by that means better diſpos'd to the practice of Vertue. His Life was as glorious as profitable to the Age in which he liv'd. The Siege of *Sigeth* in *Hungary*, which he forc'd the *Turk* to raiſe, is an everlaſting Monument of his Valour, and the Treaſures of the *Roman* Hiſtory, which he has re-collected and re-eſtabliſh'd in their primitive Luſtre, will be ſo many Heralds to proclaim the great Obligations which he has laid upon all his Poſterity, and more eſpecially upon the Republick of Learning. If ſo great Veneration is uſually paid to the Memory of Hiſtorians, only becauſe they have tranſmitted ſome Copies of Antiquity, with what tranſports of Zeal ought we to expreſs our Gratitude to a Prince who has furniſhed us with the very Originals, and given us the Enjoyment even of Antiquity it ſelf? A *Roman* Senator who was advanc'd to the Imperial Dignity, eſteem'd

ſteem'd it an honour to his Family, to reckon *Tacitus* the Hiſtorian among his Anceſtors: Who then can doubt but that the Princes of the Houſe of *Auſtria* do ſtill call to mind with great delight, that an Arch-Duke of their Noble Stock, has been the Reſtorer of Truth, and of ſo many Rarities of which we had been almoſt entirely depriv'd by Ignorance and the injury of Time? This one Conſideration of his Merit is alone ſufficient to ſupply us with Matter for a Panegyrick.

It may not be improper to add a Word or two concerning the Library, ſince it ows its original to this Prince: There are not any Books contain'd therein, but ſuch as are more correct and of the beſt Editions. I have obſerv'd a conſiderable number of 'em, that more eſpecially treat of the Myſteries of the Curious, as alſo many that I did not know, and perhaps ſuch as are not to be met with elſewhere. The Portraiture of the greater part of thoſe Authors whoſe Learning has made 'em famous throughout the World

ſerve

ſerve as the peculiar Ornaments of this Library. This indeed, is properly to aſſociate the Fathers with the Children, to place the Learned amidſt their Books.

I know not how to leave *Inſpruck*, without mentioning to your Highneſs certain brazen Figures or Statues, which I ſaw in the principal Church. They are Twenty eight in number, about nine or ten Foot high, and altho' the Materials of which every one of 'em is made, amount to the value of two or three thouſand Crowns; nevertheleſs the Workmanſhip is infinitely more precious. I there diſcover'd many Emperors and Arch-Dukes; and took particular notice of the four Dukes of *Burgundy*, and their Heireſs *Mary*, whoſe Wealth and Power have render'd the Houſe of *Auſtria* formidable to all *Europe*. There was no need of reading the Names that are engrav'd over theſe Statues, I knew the very Air of their Countenance, which I had before obſerv'd in ſo many Medals and Prints, and the Proportion is ſo exact, that I eaſily diſtinguiſh'd 'em, even at the firſt ſight.

Theſe

Theſe Images are alſo repreſented upon Braſs Cuts and illuſtrated, with an Hiſtorical Deſcription, ſo that they may well deſerve a place in a Prince's Repoſitory: If your Highneſs be of this opinion, I ſhall take it as an Honour to be permitted to augment your Library with a Set of 'em, which I have in my Poſſeſſion.

It is very difficult to give a good deſcription of the *Genius* or natural Diſpoſition of the *Tirolians*; who are neither *Italians* nor *Germans*, but both together. There may be ſome variety of Matter, with which to entertain your Highneſs, concerning the Judgment that ought to be made with reſpect to theſe People, who equally partake of the Qualities of two very different Nations that border upon 'em. For a Queſtion has been propounded long ago, whether contrary Temperaments are brought to Perfection, or ſpoil'd in the Mixture: Some Perſons affirm that the Quickneſs and Subtilty of *Italy* is meliorated by being ſomewhat allay d with the Phlegmatick

Temper

Temper of *Germany*, and that this Phlegm likewiſe ſtands in need of Vivacity to animate it: Others are of opinion, that this ſubtil Spirit beyond the Mountains, has its tincture of Melancholy, which ſerves to ſet it off, that a mixture of a groſſer ſort of Blood wou'd diminiſh its luſtre, and that the ſlowneſs of the *Germans* has a Solidity, which cannot be refin'd without weakning it. Your Highneſs is a much more competent Judge than I, what Party 'tis requiſite to follow, but if you ſhou'd enjoin me to declare my opinion as to this matter, I wou'd entreat you to permit me to do it only to your ſelf in private.

To take breath again a little, will your Highneſs vouchſafe to give me leave to ſpeak a Word or two to you concerning my Hoſt at *Inſpruck*. Upon account of the uncertainty of my abode in this Town, which might perhaps continue for ſome days, I order'd my Servant to treat with him about my Expences, and they agreed for two Florins and a half a day, nevertheleſs when

when he was ready to pay according to this Price, the Landlord wou'd not be ſatisfied, and alledg'd for an Excuſe, that the Entertainment indeed did not exceed the Price agreed upon, but that he was oblig'd to act conformably thereto only with the ordinary ſort of People; that for a Perſon of Quality as I was, the Price ought to be proportionably enhanc'd; that he was aſham'd not to have a greater regard to me than to others; and that he knew too well the Honour and Reſpect that was due to me, to ſtand to his firſt bargain. This was not altogether to pay for Quality, but 'twas a Device to put me upon purchaſing Reſpect at a very dear rate.

I left *Tirol*, and repaſs'd the *Alps* in the ſame place, to get into the Road that leads to

MUNICK.

So many great *Idea*'s of thoſe things that I ſaw there, ſtill preſent themſelves to my Mind, as may be ſufficient to juſtifie my detaining of your Highneſs for a Moment: This City is moderately

large, well built, extremely populous and very rich. All its Outworks and Avenues lie open and waſte, and the neareſt Villages are ſituated at a great diſtance, ſo that a Man enters a Plain convenient for Hunting, even as ſoon as he has ſet a foot out of the Gates. I happen'd to arrive there at a very ſeaſonable time, for the whole Town was taken up with a pompous Solemnity celebrated in memory of the famous Battel of *Prague*: Your moſt Serene Highneſs is not ignorant how much this Victory contributed to the good Fortune of its Prince, for it ſecur'd the tranquillity of his Dominions, caus'd the Electoral Dignity to paſs into his Family, and made him Maſter of the upper *Palatinate*; all which advantages cannot but wonderfully augment his Power and Authority. The State and even private Perſons ſpar'd no coſt to honour the Feſtival, and Joy appear'd on all ſides in the ſumptuous Apparel and Feaſtings, as alſo in the Fire-works, Illuminations, the diſcharging of Artillery, *&c.* Their Electoral Highneſſes invited the People by

by their Example to return thanks to God for the gaining of this Battel, and thus Piety and Religion were no leſs engag'd in the Solemnity than Magnificence and Divertiſements.

This Feſtival was follow'd by another appointed for the Birth-day of the Elect'reſs. The whole Court ſhone as it were with a new luſtre, there was no other talk than of Pleaſure, and *Germany* ſeem'd to endeavour to ſurpaſs it ſelf, by the profuſe Expences that were laid out upon this occaſion, and the utmoſt extent of Gallantry. The Sumptuouſneſs of the Feaſts appear'd in the good Chear, in the Treaſures of Silver-Plate that were ſet forth; and in the Conſorts of Muſick, which ſerv'd to quicken the Delights. The Principal Ladies of the Court waited upon their Electoral Highneſſes, and nothing cou'd be more rich and ſplendid than their Attire; inſomuch that I fancy'd that I ſaw *Apollo* and *Minerva* attended by the Muſes and their Nymphs. The Comedy, the acting of which had been deferr'd for ſome days by reaſon of the In-

diſpoſition of the Elect'reſs, was then repreſented with greater advantage: It was taken out of an *Italian* Hiſtory, and call'd *Adelaide*, in Honour of the noble Perſonage for whom it was compos'd.

Nothing appear'd to me more ſtately than the Carrouſel, which was perform'd in a cover'd Manege or kind of Theatre, ſeparated from the Palace only by a ſmall Canal. The Elect'reſs was conducted to her Balcony by the Elector himſelf, and two Galleries ſituated one over another, that take up the whole compaſs of the Building, were fill'd with Spectators, who were at firſt ſurpris'd by the Conſorts of Muſick that appear'd in Pageants made in the form of Ships, every one of which was drawn by ſix Horſes; when theſe Machines were brought under the Balcony of her Electoral Highneſs, the Muſicians began to play and Sing their Parts; neither was there any need of Divination to conjecture that they were Sonnets of Praiſe, compos'd on purpoſe for the Solemnity. This Delight continu'd above

two

two hours, neither cou'd I perceive any one to be tir'd with it during the whole time; but it was follow'd by a greater and more magnificent Diverſion. For four ſmall Bands of Horſe, each of 'em conſiſting of four Horſe-men, rode about and ſhew'd their Bravery and Dexterity, in the ſwiftneſs of their Horſes, in the exactneſs of their Courſe, in the Agility of their Bodies, and in that admirable Facility, with which they were obſerv'd ſo fortunately to arrive at the Goal: His Electoral Highneſs and Prince *Maximilian* his Brother, appear'd at the Head of the two firſt Bands, and it was obſerv'd, that theſe two Princes, who had won the firſt Prizes, abated ſomewhat of their ſpeed, on purpoſe to leave the Honour altogether entire to their Officers, and to give 'em the Recompence of Glory, and the whole Victory which were due to their Merits: This manner of acting has certainly a great Character, and really there is need of a ſuperfluity of Glory to be ſo prodigal of it. His Electoral Highneſs is endow'd with all the other

excellent Qualities that are requiſite in an accompliſh'd Prince: It may be perceiv'd by his Conduct, that the Heroical Vertues are ſet on work by Piety, Gentleneſs and Moderation, which inſpire him with a perfect tranquillity of Mind: When there are no occaſions of carrying on a neceſſary War, he is unwilling to undertake an unjuſt one; thus he generouſly regulates his aſpiring Thoughts, endeavouring to bound their exorbitant Motions, and to diſtribute the ſweet Fruits of Peace and Proſperity throughout his Dominions; If his Renown does not make ſo great a noiſe in the World, 'tis ſo much the more ſolid; thus the Stars of the Firmament which dart ſo little light, are of a value quite different from that of blazing Comets, that cauſe ſo much admiration in the ignorant Multitude. He takes much delight in Hunting and Fiſhing; which puts me in mind of thoſe of that excellent Emperor *Antoninus*, *Piſcando & venando oblectatus eſt.* By the means of theſe innocent Diverſions, he gets rid of all other leſs lawful Pleaſures,

ſures, and his ſolid Delights are no detriment to his Health, Religion, or Secular Affairs.

I ſhall always remember, even during my whole Life, with the higheſt ſenſe of Gratitude, the ſignal Favours which he has conferr'd upon me; neither can I declare 'em more gloriouſly than to your moſt Serene Highneſs. His Electoral Highneſs condeſcended ſo far as to ſend an Officer to my Houſe, on purpoſe to ſhew me the Place of his Reſidence; that is to ſay, the Palace which the Elector *Maximilian* caus'd to be built at ſo vaſt an expence, that all *Germany* was ſurpris'd at it, and cou'd not comprehend, whence he rais'd a ſufficient Fond for the carrying on of ſo prodigious a Work. Nevertheleſs this Magnificent Prince declar'd, that if he cou'd be aſſur'd of living ten years longer, he wou'd have it demoliſh'd, in order to rebuild another more ſtately. However, this noble Pile of Building has ſo many different Appartments, that beſides thoſe which are already poſſeſs'd, there

wou'd be room enough in the others to entertain the Emperor, the King and the Electors, as conveniently as in their own Palaces. Your moſt Serene Highneſs wou'd be altogether tir'd with ſo long a Diſcourſe, if I ſhou'd proceed to give a more particular Account of its Architecture; than which there can be nothing finer; but 'tis affirm'd by ſome Perſons, that there is no ſuch Architecture to be found, whoſe Orders take up ſo vaſt a ſpace of Ground. There is ſo great a quantity of Marble, that one wou'd believe it to be the natural Product of that Country, and the ordinary Stones of thoſe beyond the Mountains, becauſe they are more ſcarce in thoſe Parts. There is no Corner, Nich, Gate, nor Chimney, that has not its Statues or Ornaments in Relief; but all this diſappears at the ſight of the Hall of ancient Monuments: There one may reckon up 354 *Buſts* or Statues drawn half way, of Jaſpar, Porphyry, Braſs and Marble, of all Colours, which repreſent either *Græcian* Generals or *Roman* Emperors, and Perſona-

ſonages whom either their high Birth, or notable Exploits have as it were immortaliz'd. Among other Statues I ſaw that of *Alexander* of *Macedon*, larger than the Life. It has all that raviſhing deſign of Antiquity, which inſpirits the Marble, and gives it ſo lively an Air, that leſs Art is diſcern'd in it, than a kind of Magical Energy; inſomuch that one may obſerve at the ſame time, Valour, Ambition, and that charming Civility, which had ſo great a ſhare in the Conqueſts of *Aſia*; In ſhort, *Alexander* the Great is much better repreſented here than in the Hiſtory of his Atchievements. The other Statues are likewiſe admirable in their ſeveral kinds, and a much greater quantity of Paper than that which is ſufficient for a Letter, wou'd be requiſite to make particular Reflections on every one of theſe Curioſities. There are alſo to be ſeen a great number of Idols, and Veſſels that ſerv'd for the Sacrifices of the Ancients.

There are two Galleries, one of which is adorn'd with a hundred Por-

excellent Qualities that are requiſite in an accompliſh'd Prince: It may be perceiv'd by his Conduct, that the Heroical Vertues are ſet on work by Piety, Gentleneſs and Moderation, which inſpire him with a perfect tranquillity of Mind: When there are no occaſions of carrying on a neceſſary War, he is unwilling to undertake an unjuſt one; thus he generouſly regulates his aſpiring Thoughts, endeavouring to bound their exorbitant Motions, and to diſtribute the ſweet Fruits of Peace and Proſperity throughout his Dominions; If his Renown does not make ſo great a noiſe in the World, 'tis ſo much the more ſolid; thus the Stars of the Firmament which dart ſo little light, are of a value quite different from that of blazing Comets, that cauſe ſo much admiration in the ignorant Multitude. He takes much delight in Hunting and Fiſhing; which puts me in mind of thoſe of that excellent Emperor *Antoninus*, *Piſcando & venando oblectatus eſt.* By the means of theſe innocent Diverſions, he gets rid of all other leſs lawful Pleaſures,

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traitures of Illuſtrious Perſonages, eſpecially thoſe that were famous for their extraordinary Learning, who were not unknown to me: Upon the Cieling of the other, are repreſented the principal Towns of *Bavaria*, as alſo the Rivers, Caſtles, and whatever is moſt remarkable within the compaſs of this Electorate. I ſaw a Hall of that ſort of Work, which the *Italians* call *Stucador*, where the Figures are excellent. The King of *Sweden*, who made himſelf Maſter of *Munick*, met with nothing in this Palace more beautiful than a Chimney-piece made of *Stuc*, with the Work-manſhip of which he was exceedingly pleas'd, to that degree that he ſeem'd to be much diſcontented that it cou'd not be made a Spoil: But when a certain Lord among his Attendants endeavour'd to perſwade him to cauſe theſe ſtately Buildings to be demoliſh'd, he reply'd, That he had no mind to deprive the World of ſo great a Rarity. Thus Magnaninity appears every where magnificent and 'tis to be endu'd with the true

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principles of Generoſity, to ſpare the Goods and Eſtate of an Enemy.

The Appartment of the Elect'reſs is admirable, and her Highneſs was ſo Gracious as to permit that it ſhou'd be ſhewn to me. There is nothing to be ſeen but Gold and Azure, but that is what I leaſt conſider'd: The Furniture and Moveables are ſo ſumptuous, and the Attire ſo ſplendid, that if I had not known that ſhe was deſcended of the Royal Stock of *Savoy*, I might eaſily have gueſs'd that this Neatneſs came from beyond the *Alps*. Indeed *Italy* is the very Source of it; ſo that the reſt of the World in this particular Circumſtance, is only the Copy of which that Country is the true Original.

I have alſo this farther Obligation to his Electoral Highneſs's Favours, that he has thought fit to give me a Sight of his Repoſitory of Curioſities and Medals: For his Highneſs ſent me word that he was to go a Hunting betimes in the Morning, and that he wou'd leave Orders to ſhew me all things:

things: And indeed, I receiv'd notice from an Officer of the Houſhold of the Day and Hour.

I was at firſt introduc'd into the Apartment of the Elector himſelf, and into a Gallery of Paintings, which were all of exquiſite Beauty: In the ſpaces by which they are ſeparated, divers Preſſes are fixt along the thickneſs of the Wall; where I ſaw as rich Jewels as any that are extant in the World. There is abundance of Precious-ſtones, and ſome Oriental Pearls, beſides others of the Country, which were taken out of that little River which unloads it ſelf at *Paſſaw* into the *Danube*. In theſe laſt, the different progreſſes of Nature in the bringing 'em to Perfection is more eſpecially remarkable: For ſome are black, which is the Colour of that firſt Matter that aſſumes its Solidity: Others are grey, in which it may be perceiv'd that this Matter begins to grow clear. Others again are whitiſh, and others perfectly white. I plainly diſcover'd upon theſe little Creatures the immediate Workmanſhip

ſhip of Heaven, which communicated to 'em by degrees that Whiteneſs and that Aſtral Luſtre. Then was ſhewn to me the Garter which the King of *Bohemia* loſt in the Defeat of *Prague*, where the Deviſe of the Order is ſet in Characters of Diamonds. I there took a view of the Works of *Raphael Urbin*, *Albert Durer*, and *Lucas Leidenſis*, and particularly admir'd the Draughts of a certain Painter of *Augsburg*, who ſerv'd the Emperor *Rodolph*; but I was much ſurpris'd at the Tediouſneſs of his Work, there being nothing that comes near it; ſo that it may be affirm'd that none but *Germans* can be capable of ſo great Patience. I alſo took delight in viewing the Gold-ſmith's Ware of *Sigiſmund* King of *Poland*, and the Elector *Maximilian*, and an Ivory-Veſſel, which his Electoral Highneſs turn'd with his own Hand. The moſt part of the Princes and Noble-men of *Germany* have ſome in-ſight in the Mechanicks, and perhaps from their Example, the *Grand Signior*'s Children are inſtructed therein. The ſame Practice

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has prevail'd likewiſe among the *Hungarian* Gentry, even upon a very Politick account; for they pretend by this means to have an opportunity of concealing their Quality, when they are made Priſoners of War, and to avoid a Ranſom, which wou'd be their ruin.

But I have inſiſted too long upon theſe Particulars, when there is occaſion to ſay ſomewhat concerning the Medals, among which (my Lord) I have ſeen Wonders. A Cabinet of Cedar three Foot high, ſerves only as a covering to another, which is much more precious; 'tis made of Ivory wrought with Figures, the Order, Deſign and Work-manſhip of which exceed every thing that I have ſeen elſewhere in this kind. There are 1400 Gold Medals contain'd in twenty Shelves: Their Beauty conſiſts in the continu'd *Series* of *Roman* Emperors; for as for the *Græcian* and *Conſular*, of which there may be three or four hundred, tho' they are exactly counterfeited, yet Truth and Antiquity is altogether wanting to 'em. I was inform'd that

a Jeſuit, to whoſe management they were committed, cou'd not ſatisfy the Elector's Curioſity, by any means than by cauſing thoſe that were wanting and cou'd be recover'd, to be copy'd in Gold, at any expence whatever. I confeſs, that theſe Copies are ſo accurate, that I was even ſurpris'd at the ſight of 'em, and that I was oblig'd to ſpend ſome time in the diſcovering of 'em. There are two or three hundred admirable Pieces among the Imperial, which are capable of charming the Eyes even of the moſt inquiſitive Beholders. I expected to have ſeen thoſe of Silver and Copper, but they were not ſhewn to me. The Officer whom I entreated with all poſſible Civility, to give me entire Satisfaction, reply'd, that he had a Charge to do ſo, but that he knew of no other Medals than thoſe that I had already ſeen. I was alſo inform'd afterward, that they had incurr'd the ſame Fate with great ſtore of other Riches, that were tranſported out of *Germany* beyond the *Baltick* Sea.

To conclude, nothing was wanting to compleat the Delights that I took in the City of *Munick*. But of all the Favours which I receiv'd from the Prince both publickly and in private, that of having enjoy'd his Treaſures as I thought fit, to the ſight of which very few Perſons are admitted, engages me to an acknowledgment; which ſo noble and magnificent *Idea*'s of 'em that are ſtill imprinted upon my Mind will render everlaſting.

Prince *Herman* ought to have the greateſt ſhare in this Diſcourſe: He is his Electoral Highneſs's Favourite, and (as I have reaſon to believe) his extraordinary Merit has procur'd him this Happineſs. The Illuſtrious Name of *Furſtemberg* is alſo very auſpicious; for the Goods of Fortune, and the moſt ſublime Endowments of the Mind are inſeparably annex'd thereto; but ſo many Ages that have honour'd it, have done leſs for its Glory than the three Princes to whom it now belongs. One ſingle Place of *Europe* wou'd not be a Theatre large enough for the exerciſing

ciſing of their Princely Vertues; therefore Heaven has ſeparated them, and without explaining my ſelf any farther (for ſo ample a Subject is not properly that of a Letter) their *Genius* is every where the Source of the Political Function, and their admirable Qualities the Ornament of the Court.

BAVARIA.

Is a Country of a large extent, and its Climate wou'd render it incomparable, were it not that the neighbourhood of the *Alps*, ſhelters it too much from the South: The Plenty which it enjoys of all things requiſite for the Suſtenance of Humane Life, does not hinder but that a Traveller may take notice of the neceſſity there is of ſometimes having recourſe to other Countries: For he cannot ſit down at Table without being put in mind that there is no Wine; neither does the Beer, which in thoſe Parts perhaps is better than in any other in the World, ſufficiently ſupply this defect. For this

this ſort of Drink is only at moſt a liquid Paſte, which ſerves to nouriſh the Belly and Stomach, but does not affect the upper Region of the Brain, to which the Animal Spirits reſort to partake of the Aliments. It is not impregnated with thoſe Divine Atoms that inflame the Imagination, and drive away Melancholy, and even Sorrow it ſelf. Indeed the uſe of Reaſon may be taken away by drinking this Liquor to exceſs, but without any Delight, and the Soul languiſhes under a heavy Oppreſſion. Upon this account it is (my Lord) that your Territories are ſo much talkt of; and that the People have ſo great an Eſteem for the Wines of the *Necker*, which noble River conveys 'em a great deal higher than *Stugart*; as alſo that they make ſo good a Return for the Pains that are taken in Tranſporting 'em ſo far.

The Riches of this Country are not divided; neither are they to be found any where but at Court and among the Clergy, all thoſe that are below this Quality having no ſhare in 'em. The

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ſame Cuſtom is not obſerv'd there as in other Places, where the Coin circulates through all the parts of the State, and enriches the People of all Conditions: The Gentry, Prieſts, and Monks are wealthy, but the Peaſants languiſh under a ſordid Poverty; ſo that this Diſpenſation may be ſaid to be the perfect *Idea* of that Statue of the Prophet, which had the Head of Gold, the Body of Silver, and the Feet of Clay. But the Caſe is quite different (my Lord) in your Dominions; for the Peaſants of *Wirtemberg* do not ſtand in need of any thing, as enjoying not only whatever is neceſſary, but alſo that which is convenient, even to all thoſe comforts and delights that this World can afford. I obſerv'd nothing like it in *Bavaria*, perhaps becauſe I only ſaw the worſt part of the Country, or happen'd to be there in a bad Seaſon.

The *Bavarians* appear'd to me to be very ſtupid and clowniſh, but I do not ſpeak of the Perſons of Quality, whom their Birth diſtinguiſhes, and

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their Education renders polite; for the Common People, and the reſt of the Scum of the Nation, only deſerve this Character. It is almoſt every where known what courſe of Life thoſe Women lead, who are met with along the Banks of the *Danube*, and how lightly they are eſteem'd; neither have the Men a greater ſtock of Merit. It was an appoſite ſaying of *Homer*, that *Jupiter* had taken away Common Senſe from Slaves, and Beggers for the moſt part are altogether Sots. It ſeems as if Poverty debas'd their Mind, and that their bad Fortune which has left 'em deſtitute of all things, only allowed 'em ſo much time as to think of Living. Thus their Soul becomes the moſt unprofitable part of themſelves, and notwithſtanding their Rational Faculty, they have no more Diſcretion than brute Beaſts. But a more ſubtil Notion comes in my Mind upon this occaſion; is it not (my Lord) that the Divine Providence has proportioned Mens Underſtanding to their Fortune, to accuſtom 'em to that great

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inequality, which wou'd inceſſantly diſturb the order of things in the World, if thoſe who are ſo ill provided for, had ſo much ſenſe as to know how to reſent their Miſery? We obſerve that all Men endeavour to find delight in their reſpective Conditions, and that this Inclination of every State, is the ſecret Foundation upon which Civil Society is grounded. And when by an extraordinary Revolution, of which there are frequent Examples, we ſee the Advancement of thoſe of low degree, and the fall of great ones, it ſo happens (my Lord) becauſe the Underſtanding of the former is enlighten'd, and that the others have loſt their diſcerning Faculty, and the knowledge of Good and Evil.

There is a great deal of Religion among the *Bavarians*, and their Zeal is more eſpecially extended to matters of Controverſy: But their Neighbours accuſe 'em of neglecting the main Points of it, to adhere to Triffles; they believe that their Religious Worſhip is vagrant, and that Chriſtianity has

has made a farther Progreſs among 'em than it ought. A certain *Puritan* who bore no great Affection toward 'em, accoſted me after this manner: *Are you* French-*Men more enlighten'd, notwithſtanding your recourſe to the Spring-head? All theſe foreign Means, all theſe pretended Interceſſions do not confound you; you are of our Humour, you are of no Religion, and yet cry out for a pure one: If you have broken all meaſures with* Rome, *which no longer holds you but by a ſmall Thread, we ſhall be ſoon agree'd.* I confeſs, (my Lord) that he ſhew'd me more kindneſs than I deſir'd; but without troubling your Highneſs with the Anſwer I made him, which was very large, I ſhall only inſiſt briefly on the two laſt Points: I told him then, *That there were in* France *as many true Chriſtians as in any other Place; and that we knew the Diſtinction which ought to be made between* Rome *and the* Holy See; *between the Vicar of* Jeſus Chriſt, *and the Temporal Prince; between the Succeſſor of St.* Peter, *and the Donatary of* Charlemagn;

magn; *between the Pope and the Politician; that we readily acknowledg'd his Spiritual Supremacy; and that we adher'd thereto, not by the means of a String; but by a cordial and voluntary Submiſſion, by Faith and Grace; and that as for our Eſtates, Goods, Intereſts, and every thing elſe that does not relate to matters of Religion; they were independant of His Holineſs's Dominion, who had no other Subjects in the Church than thoſe that belong to his own Territories and Patrimony.* Perhaps this Diſcourſe may be too tedious upon ſuch an occaſion, and I ſhall add no more at preſent, but that 'tis requiſite to take an opportunity to make mention to your Highneſs of a notable Divertiſement, which I ſaw in your Neighbourhood.

It is not known in *France*, what is meant by a Sledge, nor what the *Wirtſchaft* is; neither are the Ladies there accuſtom'd to run at the Ring. I was pleaſantly ſurpris'd to ſee a Winter A-la-mode, or a Winter Traveſty; as alſo Froſt and Snow apply'd to the uſe of Gallantry, and ſo many exqui-

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ſite Beauties diſplay'd in a Plain: The Sumptuouſneſs of their Apparel, and the the Statelineſs of their Deportment, repreſented to my ſight as it were ſo many Deities and Amazons: They were moſt magnificently mounted on Triumphal Chariots, and paſs'd before my Eyes as ſwift as Lightning: I know not whether thoſe flying Machines were ſo many Ships ſailing upon dry Land, or Chariots running upon a ſolid Water: They ſeem'd to me ſometimes to be a crowd of Goddeſſes in Clouds of Gold and Azure, that had lately cut the Air and lighted upon the Ground; on purpoſe to enjoy thoſe Delights that the Winter alone (which they have not in Heaven) is capable of affording 'em. The Sports were different; ſome were terminated in the ſwiftneſs of the Courſe; and in others, there was Honour to be acquir'd, becauſe there were Victories to be gained. It was a very extraordinary Object to behold a Lady with a Lance in her Hand, endu'd with the ſprightlineſs and and fiery Temper of an Hero; as alſo to obſerve Vigour and Fortitude appearing

pearing amidſt the Charms of Beauty, & a Female Warrior running her ſelf into danger wherever there was any proſpect of Glory, with a precipitate Forwardneſs that ſhew'd nothing of that Weakneſs and Timorouſneſs, which is ſo natural to her Sex. Laſtly, (my Lord) the Pomp was ſo great, that it was leſs a Career than a ſpacious Theatre, which reach'd even out of ſight, having the Divertiſements of the Gods for its Scene, and the lively Repreſentation of Winter for its Decoration. I know not whether the ancient *Romans* wou'd have laid out ſo much expences in the management of their *Naumachiæ*, or Sea-fights repreſented upon Land, if they had known the ſecret of Sailing upon the Snow as the *Germans*.

I have no Expreſſions ſublime enough to declare to your Highneſs, what I then thought of the two Princeſſes of *Baden-Durlach*. They are always extremely beautiful, but their Attire on that day, their graceful Meen, and their Dexterity in performing all the Exploits of the Career transform'd 'em into *Heroines*. The Princeſs *Catharine Barba*, who was

dreſs'd in the habit of an *Ægyptian*, did me the Honour to ask me how I lik'd her: I anſwer'd bluntly, That ſhe appear'd to me more charming than *Cleopatra*; I ought to have added, and worthy of ſomewhat more than *Cæſar* or *Antony*: but I had ſo much the leſs preſence of Mind, as my Eyes were more employ'd in viewing theſe delectable Objects. The Princeſs her Siſter appear'd likewiſe in the Garb of a Peaſant; and the Lot which divided theſe ſorts of Characters fell very appoſitely: For the natural plainneſs and ſimplicity which ſhe communicated to her Diſguiſe, compleated the lively Repreſentation of a Country-Woman in the Perſon of the moſt beautiful Princeſs in the World. Inſomuch that a certain Stranger, who believ'd what he ſaw in good earneſt, accoſted her after a familiar manner, ſeem'd to be well pleas'd with her Company, and after having informed himſelf of part of what he was deſirous to know, askt her where the Princeſs *Elizabeth* was; She reply'd ſeriouſly, without any change of Countenance,

tenance, that he ſhou'd ſee her immediately, and that ſhe wou'd not fail to be preſent at the Ball. Thus the whole Intrigue was pleaſantly carry'd on, and the good Man made much ſport during the Feſtival, without knowing any thing of the matter.

At my return, I took particular notice of a kind of Foppery, which afforded me an agreeable Diverſion, by reaſon of the relation it had to the manner of the Ancients. In *Ulm* and its Neighbourhood, the Women and young Maidens uſually wear their Hair platted up backward, as it were a Mat, which is afterward ty'd with a Riband. The very ſame Faſhion prevail'd among 'em two thouſand Years ago, at leaſt according to the Report of *Tacitus*, *Inſigne Gentis Suevorum obliquare crinem, nodoque ſubſtringere. It is the peculiar Cuſtom of the* Suevi, *or Inhabitants of* Schwaben, *to wear their Hair curl'd into Tufts, and to tye it with a Knot.* This illuſtrious Hiſtorian makes ſome other notable Remarks concerning theſe People, which may not be improperly ap-

ply'd to those of *Wirtemberg*. *It is not known* (says he) *in those Parts what is meant by Usury, by which means the People are more free from it, than if it were prohibited by a Law: They do not spare drinking there, and they sometimes spend a whole Day and Night, without giving any occasion of reproaching 'em upon that account: They are very courteous in entertaining Strangers, and no Nation can boast of being more addicted to Hospitality: The Customs of the Inhabitants are so equitable, that they even surpass the wholesome Laws of other People: They are less corrupted than in any other Part of the World: Nothing is exacted among 'em by Authority; so that the most gentle means as that of Perswasion, are sufficient for the obtaining of whatever one desires. They Adore the Goddess* Isis, *and offer up to her the greatest number of Sacrifices.* These last Words sufficiently explain the Original of so many Altars and Inscriptions, which your Highness has done me the Honour to cause to be shewn to me at *Stugart*. *Tacitus*, who never receiv'd any Benefit from the People

ple of *Schwaben*, has frequently afforded divers little Teſtimonials in their praiſe, which he cou'd not deny to the Truth of his Deſcriptions. Indeed I lye under an Obligation of making many more, as being better acquainted with the Country than he, and loaded with a multitude of Favours by its Sovereign Prince: But 'tis requiſite to be *Tacitus*, to be capable of doing it effectually, and I am ſenſible that my Abilities are not ſufficient for ſuch an Undertaking.

I ſhall leave Your Highneſs to contemplate upon theſe noble *Idea*'s, wiſhing that they may inſpire you with ſo much Gayety of Humour, as may ſerve to diſperſe that melancholy, which I fear my unpoliſh'd and impertinent Diſcourſe has caus'd in your Mind. But Sovereign Princes act in a Sphere ſo far above other Men; that they ought not to expect any thing of 'em that is worth their Acceptance, or in any wiſe commenſurate to their Grandeur: Neither are they wont to deſpiſe the ſmalleſt Preſents that are made to 'em; ſince their Generoſity is ſuch as to acknow-

ledge even the first motions of Zeal with which their Subjects are incited either to serve or to divert 'em. Upon account of these Considerations, it is (my Lord) that in doing nothing for your Service, I hope to get some Advantage for my self, and that I presume with so much boldness to assure you that I am, and shall be during my whole Life, with all manner of profound Respect;

My Lord,

Your most Serene Highness's

Most humble and most obedient Servant,

C. PATIN.

Vivendum moribus antiquis, loquendum verbis recentioribus.

It is requisite to live according to the ancient Manners, and to speak with modern Words.

THE

THE THIRD RELATION, TO His most Serene Highness Frederick,

Marquess of Baden-Durlach, &c.

My Lord,

FOrasmuch as your most Serene Highness is not tir'd with giving ear to my Discourses, and you have graciously condescended so far as to tell me so; I am so much the more emboldened to present to you some others upon Subjects that are altogether new: However, I have not so much Presumption as to expect that these shou'd be as ac-

ceptable to you as the former; neither can I pretend to ground 'em upon any thing elſe, but the reſpectful Obedience which I owe to your Commands.

Not but that (my Lord) I might flatter my ſelf with an Aſſurance of being capable even to offer ſuch Things as wou'd afford ſome kind of Diverſion to your moſt Serene Highneſs, either upon account of their Novelty or Variety. But (my Lord) how extremely difficult it is! for a Perſon endu'd with ſo mean Abilities as mine are, to entertain a Potent Prince as knowing and judicious as your Highneſs, and to hope for a good iſſue of ſuch an Entertainment: However (my Lord) you are deſirous of it, you are pleas'd to command it, and I am alſo ſenſible that this kind of Prologue is offenſive to you. Therefore I ſhall put an end to my Apology, and yield a ready Obedience without any farther delays.

Nothing affords ſo much delight and ſatisfaction as Travelling; (my Lord) your moſt Serene Highneſs has thought fit to tell me ſo ſometimes, and I have ever

ever found it true. Indeed the Epitaph of the great *Trivulcio* might well be objected to me, before-hand, *Hic quieſcit qui nunquam quievit. Here reſts he that never reſted.* It ſeems as if the Air which I draw in by Reſpiration in different Provinces, inſpir'd me with new Knowledge, at leaſt it ſupplies me with Matter for new Meditations; neither do I take any notice of ſuch ſorts of Varieties as ſurpriſe the moſt part of thoſe that never had a ſight of 'em; yet I often find an opportunity to ſpend my time to better purpoſe. I do not inſiſt on the difference of Habits in every Nation, altho' there are ſome ſo odd, that they even appear ridiculous. I have ſometimes ſought for the Reaſon or Original of 'em, but cou'd never diſcover it; neither did I expect to find it any where but in Uſefulneſs and Decency, which in my mind, are the two Rules to be obſerv'd in Cloathing. However, I was oblig'd to be content with the ordinary Faſhions, that is to ſay, the Cuſtom of thoſe People who make uſe of 'em: Beſides, this Cuſtom which *Herodotus* treats with the

ſtyle of Royal, is a kind of Supreme Law, more eſpecially in *Germany*, where Novelty is not ſo eaſily admitted as in other Places: Thus a Houſe is uſually rebuilt after the very ſame Model that 'twas built in the preceeding Age, and if a Man ſhou'd go about to perſwade a Proprietary never ſo little to make the Structure more regular, to give it more light, to diminiſh the thickneſs of its Walls, and to deviate ſomewhat from the ancient manner of Building, on purpoſe to take the advantage of ſo many Conveniences that ariſe from the more refin'd modern Architecture; he wou'd immediately anſwer, that he derided the new Mode; that his deceaſed Father or his Grand-father were very prudent Perſons; and that they had caus'd the exact Dimenſions of this Houſe to be taken, ſuch as they now appear to be, if perhaps even they had not receiv'd the Model from their Predeceſſors; but in a Word, that he was reſolv'd to make no alteration.

The ſame Temper is alſo obſervable with ſome ſort of rigour in the exer-

ciſe

cise of the most part of other Arts, which are practis'd even at this day in those Parts after the same manner as under *Charlemaigne*, altho' a thousand considerable Inventions have been found out since his Reign, and very many more Works are brought to Perfection, with a much less expence both of Mony and Time. I was surpris'd to see Meat dress'd in many Places, as *Tacitus* makes it to be done by those *Germans*, whom he knew only to be *Barbarians:* It is true indeed, that in others particularly within your Territories (my Lord) this ancient manner has been long since laid aside, and no other is follow'd but that which is wholsome, neat and magnificent. As for the Art of Physick, I have a somewhat greater knowledge of it, and have observ'd that almost every where they make use of a great quantity of Drugs, and of that Method of Practice which prevail'd two thousand years ago, as if we were *Socrates*'s or *Epaminondas*'s, without making any Reflection, that the diversity of Climates, Aliments and Customs, which alter

alter the Bodies of Men and their Conſtitutions; produce new Symptoms and Circumſtances in Diſeaſes; and require new Remedies; or at leaſt a different Application of the old ones. There was ſcarce a Woman that did not cenſure me, for not preſcribing a Doſe of *Hellebore* according to *Hippocrates*'s Form. Therefore without alledging any other Reaſon, altho' I might have done it; I reply'd, that People were in this Age much more ſenſleſs and ſilly than heretofore, and that upon that account quite different Remedies were to be apply'd.

The Argumentation which might be made upon theſe Cuſtoms wou'd be without doubt very tedious at leaſt too prolix for your Approbation (my Lord) and for my own Inclination; ſo that I ſhall confine my Diſcourſe to thoſe Matters that have the neareſt relation to both; and to thoſe that have not been as yet ſo copiouſly treated of as Pieces of Morality; on which Subject I meet with Books almoſt every where, as I am travelling.

BASIL.

BASIL.

Is the firſt City that preſents it ſelf to my Mind, perhaps becauſe 'twas the firſt that I ſaw among thoſe, of which I have ſome account to give to your moſt Serene Highneſs: Its Political Government, Strength, Alliances and State of Religion, are well known to all *Europe*, and to your Highneſs more than any other Perſon, and ſo much the rather, in regard that you are Maſter of ſome Territories which are diſtant only a quarter of an hours Journey from thence; as alſo that you always honour this Republick with your Friendſhip, and often with your Preſence. I might perhaps have taken there ſome ſingular Obſervations which wou'd have afforded ſome Satisfaction to your Highneſs. Some of my Friends, who are almoſt always to be ſuppos'd Men of Learning, and ever of good Reputation, conducted me within two Leagues of the City; here you may be pleas'd to take notice by the way, that

that my Leagues are equivalent only to the *German* half Leagues, commonly call'd Hours, by reaſon of the time that a Man may ſpend in paſſing it on foot with his ordinary Pace. There we view'd the Ruins of that ancient City, which gave to *Baſil* the Title of *Auguſta Rauracorum*, the name of the Village that remains having very much relation thereto; For

AUGST,

Undoubtedly derives its Etymology from *Auguſta.* The adjacent Country is altogether full of theſe old Ruins; ſo that we took much delight in going on foot about the diſtance of half an hours Journey from the principal Caſtle, where we perceiv'd in a Foreſt an Opening, which diſcover'd to us a vaulted Canal, with ſome conſiderable remnant of Architecture. It is reported that it ſerv'd as an Aqueduct; for the Place which is ſituated on very high Ground ſeems to demonſtrate it; but others affirm that

'twas

'twas a ſecret Paſſage for Forces in caſe of Neceſſity; for 'twas as it were the Lodgment of the *Germans*, who Marching from the *Black Foreſt*, call'd *Sylva Hercynia* in the ancient Maps, endeavour'd to paſs the *Rhine* there, to make their Incurſions againſt the *Romans*. The principal Caſtle, which is now known to the Inhabitants of the Country by the name of *Das Scolfs*, might alſo have been a part of the Town, and was one of thoſe three with which the Paſſage of the *Rhine* was fortify'd, which being lower in thoſe Parts than elſewhere, may be ſo much the more eaſily travers'd. *Arioviſtus* eſcap'd thither after having been defeated by *Cæſar*, and ſome time after, *Druſus* caus'd to be built in the Neighbourhood the Burgh of Guards, which ſtill even at this day bears the name of *Bartemburg*. The *Salt-Tower* which remains at *Baſil* near the Bridge is built after the ſame manner, inſomuch that it may well be preſum'd that thoſe three ſorts of Caſtles, were erected on purpoſe to diſcover the Enemies with greater facility,

cility, and vigorouſly to oppoſe their Paſſage, on whatever ſide they ſhou'd attempt it. However, the Place deſerves all the pains that we took in the viewing of it; and it appears by the name of *Auguſta*, that the *Romans* were ſettl'd there, as in a Canton convenient for making head againſt the *Germans*; as alſo that they built this Fort of which appear ſuch ſtately Ruins: Nay 'tis very probable that they founded a great City there, as well in regard that this name of *Auguſta* was attributed by 'em only to Capital Cities, as *Auguſta Trinobantum*, *Auguſta Trevirorum*, *Auguſta Vindelicorum*, as by reaſon of the vaſt number of Stones and other Materials which are found in the neighbouring Fields, none of 'em being to be ſeen in thoſe that are ſuppos'd to have been ſituated without the compaſs of the Walls. The Ditches and Walls are in many Places ſuch as they were a thouſand Years ago, and the manner of cementing the Stones is altogether inimitable, at leaſt according to the

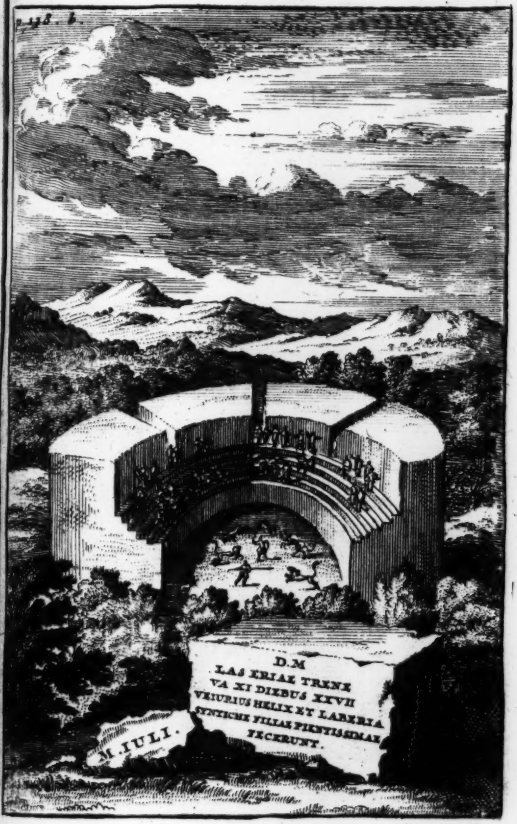
Judg-

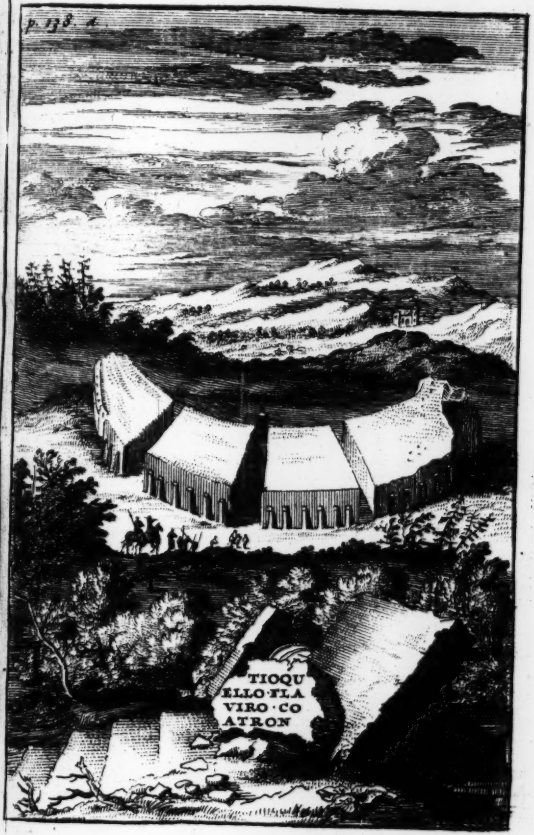
Judgment of the moſt skilful Maſons of the preſent Age, who acknowledge that they know nothing of the matter, and that they are not able to comprehend it. But that which chiefly excited our Curioſity was, that the laſt Towers, of which we reckon'd up nine within the whole Circumference are all flank'd on the inſide, contrary to the Rules of modern Architecture, which is infinitely more regular than the ancient: 'Tis true indeed, that this method was more adventageous in the Defence of thoſe Times; for the battering Rams which were the ſtrongeſt Machines, were apt to fly in pieces when run againſt the Concave of a Tower, whereas they might break it down down if it were Convex. One of our Company affirm'd, that as in the Amphitheaters, and other *Roman* Buildings, there were Niches on the inſide, in which wild Beaſts were uſually ſhut up for the magnificence of their publick Shews, or the Puniſhment of Malefactors, ſo theſe perhaps might have had the

like

like uſe: However, 'tis difficult to make a right Conjecture, although I had an opportunity to confer with thoſe of the Country that ſeem to be moſt expert in theſe matters, and took delight in turning over the Draughts of 'em made by the Ingenious *Amerbachius*.

This Learned Man was of opinion that there was a Theatre compos'd of four Towers, every one of 'em being ſeparated by a Stair-caſe; ſo that the Spectators might reſort thither at all times through theſe eaſy Paſſages, and place themſelves conveniently at their leiſure. 'Tis probable that the Thought is true, at leaſt it ſeem'd to me to be very fine. Therefore I have caus'd two Proſpects of this Theatre to be engrav'd according to his Project and Memoires, with three ancient Inſcriptions. The two Former were found in his time, and the third is to be ſeen in the *Muſæum* of M. *Feſch*, to whom a Peaſant of *Auguſt* brought it a little while ago.


D.M
LAS ERIAE TRENE
VA XI DIEBVS XXVII
VXORIVS HELIX ET LABERIA
SYNTICHE FILIAE PIENTISSIMAE
FECERVNT.
M. IVLI.


TIOQU
ELLO·TLA
VIRO·CO
ATRON

I cannot forbear to put your moſt Serene Highneſs in mind, how ſerviceable the curious Searchers of Antiquity have been to the Republick of Learning. Was it not in a deplorable Condition even in the time of *Conſtantine*, and has it not languiſh'd for about Twelve Hundred Years? *Rome* it ſelf was full of Barbarians as well as Barbarity. What Judgement cou'd be made of the State of the Provinces, which had no Learning nor Politeneſs, but what was tranſmitted to 'em from *Rome?* Humane Literature, has indeed at laſt recovered ſome Vigour ſince about an Age or two, but 'tis entirely owing to the Induſtry of curious Inquirers, who have as it were dug up Learning and Truth that lay bury'd in Oblivion. I cou'd willingly erect a publick Monument to the Memory of ſo many Illuſtrious Perſonages, who have employ'd themſelves in this Work to very good purpoſe, were it not that I remember that I am writing a Letter

ter and not a Panegyrick. Give me leave nevertheleſs (my Lord) to ſet a part three out of this Honourable Company, whoſe Merit was extraordinary; ſince this *Encomium* is due to their Labours, Travels, Expences, and to the deſign they had of doing Service to the Common-wealth. All theſe three Heroes were furniſh'd with very large Libraries, rare Manuſcripts, and moſt curious ancient Medals. It may be juſtly avouch'd that *Augerius Busbequius* that Noble Ambaſſador, whoſe two admirable Relations of his Embaſſies are as yet extant, has enrich'd the World, and particularly the Auguſt Houſe of *Auſtria* whom he ſerv'd, with an infinite number of Manuſcripts and Medals, that were in danger of being utterly loſt, without his Aſſiſtance. Monſieur *de Peireſc*, Councellour to the Parliament of *Ais*, was much honour'd by all the Learned Men of the Age in which he liv'd; but Poſterity ought to have a greater Veneration for his Memory, al-

although 'twere only upon account of that excellent Treaſure of Medals, which he heap'd up : I have had above a Thouſand *Græcian* Coins that were taken from thence ; this very Word (my Lord) is precious, and though it be a kind of Riddle to the moſt part of Mankind, yet 'tis not ſo to your Highneſs. This ſame Monſieur *de Peireſc* was the only Perſon of his time, that cou'd read the *Greek* upon the Medals, and was capable of explaining it. *Amerbachius*, for whoſe ſake I have made this Digreſſion, is the third Hero : I have read many of his Letters all full of Learning and Elegancy ; He held Correſpondence with the moſt part of Men of his Temper, who then flouriſh'd, that is to ſay, with the Learned, and the ingenious Lovers of Curioſity ; but he maintain'd a very ſtrict one with *Occo*, that illuſtrious Antiquary and Phyſician of *Augsburg*. This very Name alone deſerves Commendation ; and if future Ages ſhou'd forget *Amerbachius*, the

the Univerſity of *Baſil* which ſtill poſſeſſes his Library and Repoſitory, wou'd have ſufficient proofs to convict 'em of Ingratitude. But to return to the Diſcovery which he has made of this Theatre of *Auguſt*; without his Deſcription, it cou'd not now be known what it is, at leaſt it wou'd be very difficult to make a Conjecture. Therefore to illuſtrate the *Idea* of it, I have taken care for the Engraving of certain Combats with Beaſts, after the ſame manner as they were order'd among the Ancients, and as they are repreſented to us in their Medals.

I have alſo caus'd to be engrav'd ſeparately, the Figure of divers Curioſities that were found in thoſe Parts. Of the two Silver-rings there expreſs'd, one repreſents the firſt of the *Cæſars*, with the mark of his Sacerdotal Authority. Was not Religion (my Lord) well govern'd at that time? No Man ever ſpilt ſo much Blood as this High-Prieſt; neither has it been ſo much as reported of any other, that he ſerv'd as a Man to

ſo

p. 142

ſo many Women, and as a Woman to ſo many Men. The other Ring ſhews upon an Agate the figure of a Man leaning on a Column, and holding a kind of Sithe with one hand and an Almond with the other. Theſe two particular Circumſtances induce me to ſuſpect, that it may be that *Atys*, concerning whom the Fable makes ſo many little Myſteries, with reſpect to *Cybele* the Mother of the Gods. Between theſe two Rings there is a ſmall Silver-Jewel in form of a Creſcent; which was the moſt eſſential mark of the Nobility of thoſe old *Romans*, who caus'd themſelves to be ſtyl'd Προσέληνοι, pretending even to be more ancient than the Moon, of which they wore this Repreſentation upon their Shoes and Stockings, whence theſe Marks alſo were call'd *Lunulæ*. However, *Zonaras* aſſures us that this Figure was only eſteem'd by 'em, becauſe it expreſs'd after their manner the number 100. in Honour of the Hundred *Patricians* whom *Romulus* choſe to conſtitute his Nobility.

Nobility. The Figure of that winged *Cupid* with a burning Torch in his Hand is very rare among the Monuments of Antiquity; nevertheleſs I remember to have ſeen in your Highneſs's Repoſitory, a Medal relating thereto; it ſeems as if the *Cupid* there repreſented was about to extinguiſh his Torch, for grief that he had loſt his beloved Maſter. The Inhabitants of *Tomis*, among whom *Ovid* was baniſh'd, imagin'd that they ſhou'd give ſome ſatisfaction to the Emperor *Caracalla*, by putting him in mind of this pretty Device. Beſides this *Cupid* is carv'd to ſerve as an Ornament to ſome Encloſure, which I do not ſufficiently apprehend, no more than that which I have ſet over againſt it, and which is apparently the foot of a *Tripod*. As for the three Inſtruments that lie at the bottom, they were without doubt ſome of thoſe famous Claſps or Buckles, that were apply'd to ſo many uſes among the ancient *Romans*; and of which a learned Man of our Time, [*Rhodius*,] has writ a very large Volume.

Per-

Perhaps I might give occaſion to Your moſt Serene Highneſs to ſmile at the Simplicity of ſome Peaſants, who ſeeing us in the Field at Noon-tide with Fire and Candle, took us for Sorcerers; for they are more inclin'd in that Country to thoſe ſorts of Notions than elſewhere, and that which abſolutely confirm'd 'em in their perſuaſion, was the ſight of one of our Companions, as he was coming back out of a kind of Hole, thro' which it ſeem'd impoſſible for any Man to paſs. It was the opening of a Cavern, thro' which that Ingenious Gentleman M. *Platerus* made no difficulty to get out, with a Lanthorn in his Hand, after he had taken a view of all thoſe ſecret Receſſes. It may not be improper here to ſay ſomewhat to Your Highneſs concerning this M. *Platerus*, whom they took for a Devil, or at leaſt for an Inchanter. He is a Profeſſor of Phyſick, and a Man of extraordinary Parts, and of a moſt Genteel Carriage, being the Son, Grand-Son, and as I take it, the Great Grand-

Son of a Phyſician, which anſwers to what was heretofore call'd Ἰατρῶν παῖδες. The fine *Muſæum* or Repoſitory of Rarities, which is carefully kept in the poſſeſſion of his Family, and the Epigram which *Theodore Beza* wrote in its commendation are ſufficient Teſtimonials of the Learning and Ingenuity, of the Proprietaries: There is neither Plant, Metal, Mineral, Figure, nor any extraordinary Curioſity which is not contain'd in this rich Treaſury. There are alſo ſome of thoſe kinds of Rarities, for which the *Roman* Catholicks have a greater Veneration than thoſe of the Reformed Religion, and among others a precious Relick of our Bleſſed Saviour's Crown of Thorns. There are alſo divers Medals, but let us not leave *Auguſt* without acquainting Your Highneſs that ſome of 'em are often met with in tilling the ground. I have heard as much of many Perſons, and have even ſeen ſome of 'em of all ſorts of Metal. I went myſelf to the Cottages of divers honeſt Country-men thereabouts,

bouts, who ſhew'd me ſome that they had found a few daies ago, and among others I procur'd one of *Delmatius*, the Nephew of *Conſtantine*, with the *Labarum* or Imperial Standard, and the mark of JESUS CHRIST. I can aſſure you, that in the payment which I made 'em, they twice lookt earneſtly upon my Money; nay theſe ignorant People were ſo ſimple as to fear, leſt ſometime after, it ſhould turn into Oak leaves.

But at *Baſil* they were much otherwiſe undeceiv'd, and in that City I have ſeen many Perſons of better ſence, without doing any injury to the others. There they delight much in Learning and Integrity; which is a Union that is very ſeldom to be met with, and which affords me extream ſatisfaction. The Oriental Languages have been alwaies moſt carefully cultivated there, and the Learned *Buxtorfius*, who is Profeſſor of 'em, perfectly anſwers the Character which his Father had acquir'd, of being the moſt Skilful Maſter of the *He-*

brew Tongue in the World. If M. *Wetſtein* were as well vers'd in Divinity, as in all the other Parts of Human Literature, it might be avouch'd that he has attain'd to the higheſt degree of perfection in that Science; but foraſmuch as I have but little knowledge of Divinity, and leſs of that ſort which is there Taught, I ſhall leave his Commendation to others, who are capable of doing it to better advantage: But I muſt add that he is the moſt obliging Perſon in the World; and that he has a Son who is no leſs ſo than himſelf; whoſe Youth is adorn'd with as many Sciences and ſingular Endowments, as are requiſite for an able Divine. The Famous Profeſſor *Bauhinus* has ſufficiently ſignaliz'd himſelf by his Works, without ſtanding in need of my aſſiſtance, neither will I undertake to compoſe an *Encomiaſtick* in his favour; but only declare him to be one of the moſt Accompliſh'd and Polite Men in the World, that he has a great affection both for me and my Father, and is

belov'd

belov'd by all Perſons of Honour. To conclude, this Country is altogether full of ſuch Illuſtrious Perſonages, and among others we muſt not forget M. *Battier*, who perhaps has attain'd to the knowledge of as many curious Sciences as ever were known in *Switzerland*, and has made very good uſe of the time which he ſpent at *Paris*, in converſing with Learned Men, and particularly with Mr. *Juſtel*: He has alſo a Couſin, whoſe Name is known to Your Highneſs. Beſides that, the Family of the *Feſch*'s is one of the moſt conſiderable in the City, give me leave (My Lord) to tell you, that 'tis alſo one of the moſt Numerous, as it will appear from this ſingle Example. *Rodolph Feſch* Burgomaſter, and the Son of a Burgomaſter; after ſixty years of marriage with *Ann Gebveiler*, ſaw one hundred ſixty and five Children, begotten by himſelf, his Children, and Grand-Children: One of theſe is nam'd *Sebaſtian*, and has in his poſſeſſion one

of the fineſt Repoſitories in *Germany*. His Houſe is a Palace, and Your moſt Serene Highneſs is very ſenſible, that theſe Republicans are not only content but well pleas'd with their manner of living; neither could I have ever imagin'd that they were endu'd with ſo much Politeneſs. But let us leave the Outworks and enter the Repoſitory it ſelf, where nothing is wanting; for there are Paintings, Sculptures, Books, and other Curioſities of all ſorts: As for the Medals (My Lord) ſince Your Highneſs does not refuſe to honour me ſo far as to give credit to my Aſſertions without an Oath, I hope you 'll take my word in this particular. There are ſome ſo ſingular, that they are ſurprizing; neither have they any relation to the Memoires which I have of other Repoſitories, or to the Deſcriptions of Authors, or to thoſe that I have ſeen elſewhere. The Poſſeſſor of 'em bears not only the ſame ſincere affection toward me, as all other Honourable

nourable Perſons of my Acquaintance, but alſo ſhews that ſweetneſs of Converſation which the *Græcians* call Εὐτραπελία, which is not conformable to what is commonly reported concerning the *Switzers*, who are reputed to be a dull and ruſtical ſort of People: I have ſometimes convers'd with, and have held correſpondence with 'em in different Countries, and never perceiv'd any ſuch quality inherent in 'em: I have obſerv'd 'em generally ſpeaking, to be Induſtrious, Faithful, Accurate, Sincere, Candid, and for the moſt part very Learned; nay I have been ſurpriz'd to meet with ſome, who have attain'd to the higheſt degree of Politeneſs. I ſhall not inſiſt upon their Religion nor Civil Government. Theſe People (as they ſay) are well vers'd in matters relating to the former, and I am throughly perſuaded that they are perfectly well skill'd in the other. I ſhall only beg leave of your Moſt Serene Highneſs to add a

word or two, concerning the extream kindneſs that M. *Feſch* ſhew'd me, and in which (My Lord) you have a greater Intereſt than perhaps you are aware of: He permitted me to take a Draught with a Pen of all thoſe Rare Medals that I have already mention'd to Your Highneſs: This was to procure me a ſmall Treaſure without diminiſhing his own, and to lay an everlaſting obligation upon me, by ſo great a favour.

Again (My Lord) the Curioſities to be ſeen in the City of *Baſil* are extended yet farther; for I am unwilling to let ſlip an opportunity of entertaining Your Highneſs with the Deſcription of another Repoſitory, which is very much talk'd of, upon account of its Famous Founders, *Eraſmus* and *Amerbachius*, whoſe Memory is highly honour'd in that Countrey, which acknowledges them as the Reſtorers of good Literature. The firſt of theſe is Painted half way, by *Holbein*, and upon

on that Picture this very Ingenious Epigram was Compos'd:

Ingens ingentem quem perſonat Orbis Eraſmum,
Hic tibi dimidium picta Tabella refert.
At cur non totum? mirari deſine Lector,
Integra nam totum Terra nec ipſa capit.

This Repoſitory belongs to the Univerſity of *Baſil*, by vertue of a Donation, made by the Magiſtrates of the City, who had purchas'd it with the ſumm of a thouſand Crowns, of the Heirs of *Amerbachius*, the Legatee of *Eraſmus*, whoſe laſt Will and Teſtament is as yet preſerv'd, written with his own Hand. There is alſo in the great Church a Sumptuous piece of Marble, wrought according to the Rules of Architecture, which confirms this Account by its Inſcription. The Me-

dal of *Eraſmus*, to be ſeen there, ſeems to have taken its Type from the God *Terminus*, who is repreſented on the front of that Inſcription, which was made on purpoſe to honour the Memory of this Great Man.

That, which alone would be ſufficient to procure the higheſt eſteem for this Repoſitory, is a ſcore of *Holbein*'s Originals, and among others that Picture of *Chriſt* Crucifi'd, for which a thouſand Ducats have been proffer'd. Thoſe that are ignorant of the admirable Skill of this Painter, need only take a journey to *Baſil* to be well aſſur'd of it. There the Citizens would ſhew 'em in the Town-Houſe a large Painting drawn by his Hand, or rather eight ſeveral Paintings of one Piece, which repreſent ſo many different Acts of the Paſſion. 'Tis in my mind, one of the fineſt Pieces in the World: And I do not admire that the Deceas'd Elector of *Bavaria* thought fit to offer to the City a quantity of Salt, amounting to the value

lue of twenty thouſand Crowns, for ſo choice a Rarity.

Give me leave (My Lord) to acquaint you with ſomewhat concerning this *Holbein*: He was a Gallant Man, but ſo extreamly neceſſitous, that ſometimes he had not wherewith to pay for his Dinner. In another Painting of the ſame Repoſitory, are drawn the Portraitures of his Wife and Children, whoſe Apparel argues that they were very little better ſupply'd with Neceſſaries. In a word, this Painting is a Treaſure in Raggs. All Travellers uſually ſtop with delight at the corner of a narrow ſtreet in *Baſil*, where is to be ſeen a Houſe, Painted on the outſide from the top to the bottom by *Holbein*'s incomparable Hand: Indeed even great Princes might take it as an Honour to have ſo Curious a piece of Workmanſhip in their poſſeſſion; nevertheleſs 'twas only the payment which this poor Painter made for ſome Meals, which he had there taken: for it was a Victualing-Houſe; the ſituation of which as well as its mean-

meanneſs ſufficiently ſhews that 'twas none of the moſt noted. Our *Holbein* was at laſt deliver'd out of this miſerable condition, by the Generoſity of an Earl of *Arundel*, from whom was deſcended that Illuſtrious *Engliſh* Nobleman, whom Curioſity has as it were render'd immortal, as well as the vaſt number of ancient Inſcriptions and Marbles, as yet to be ſeen in the Theatre at *Oxford*, which he had ſent for from the *Levant* and which were ſo Learnedly and fortunately explain'd by Mr. *Selden*. This Book, by the way, is very ſcarce, but if it be not in Your Highneſs's Library, you need not be concern'd, for 'tis about to be Reprinted, and I have been told that the new Edition will be much finer and larger than the former. This Earl of *Arundel*, as he was returning (if I miſtake not) from an Embaſſy to *Vienna*, brought over along with him *Holbein* and his whole Family, and advanc'd his Fortune ſo far, that *Holbein* himſelf cry'd out; *Is it poſſible, that ever I ſhou'd*

I ſhou'd have been ſo indigent as to be forc'd to Paint to get a ſorry livelyhood? Theſe are the effects of the diſcerning Judgment and generous Diſpoſition of a Noble Lord, without whoſe Favour perhaps *Holbein* might have ſpent his whole life in miſery, and alwaies lain hid in Obſcurity. Others affirm that he did not paſs into *England* till a long while after, with a Deſign to get ſome Preferment; that he at firſt preſented himſelf to Sir *Thomas More* with the Commendatory Letters of *Eraſmus*, and that he was entertain'd by him with all poſſible demonſtrations of Kindneſs. I have ſeen in the Emperor's Repoſitory, the Portraiture which he then made of this Famous Miniſter of State. 'Tis reported, that not being able to call to mind the Name of the Ambaſſador, who had promis'd him his Protection, he haſtily made a Draught according to the Idea which he had of his Lineaments, and luckily hit upon the whole Air of his Countenance; ſo that Sir *Thomas* immediately knew the

Earl

Earl of *Arundel*; thus he found at his fingers ends, that which had eſcap'd his Memory. Afterwards theſe two Illuſtrious Patrons made known his Merit to the World, more eſpecially at Court, inſomuch that King *Henry* VIII. Honour'd him with his Eſteem and Friendſhip, and expreſs'd himſelf in the moſt obliging Terms in his Favour to a certain Earl, who had made a complaint of him: *I can at my pleaſure* (ſaid the King) *Create ſix Earls in an Hour, but I cannot make one* Holbein. I cou'd inſiſt on many other particular circumſtances, but I ſhall only mention one here, which will oblige us to reſume the Diſcourſe concerning *Eraſmus*.

When *Holbein* ſaw his Book, that bears the Title of *Encomium Moriæ*, or *a Panegyrick upon Folly*, Printed by *Frobenius*, in *Quarto* A. D. 1514. He drew in the Margin certain ſmall Figures, which are all hatch'd with a Pen and make eighty three Pictures; they ſerve as it were for ſo many Illuſtrations of

of the Text, and are ſo curiouſly deſign'd, that *Holbein*'s Energy might be diſcover'd, even by this ſingle piece of Work. Upon the Margin of the Title of this Book he wrote theſe words: *Hanc* MORIAM *pictam decem diebus ut oblectaretur in eâ* Eraſmus, *habuit. This* Moria *was Painted in ten daies, to the end that* Eraſmus *might be delighted with it. Eraſmus* had a great affection for *Holbein*, neither cou'd he forbear putting himſelf in a good humour, at the ſight of his Book, which he found ſo well embelliſh'd, and to add very pleaſant Devices to ſome of theſe ſmall Draughts. I took particular notice of three, which perhaps may afford ſome Diverſion to Your moſt Serene Highneſs.

In pag. 53. The Text has it, *Ne videar* Eraſmi *mei Commentaria ſuppilâſſe. Leſt I ſhou'd ſeem to play the Plagiary with the Works of my* Eraſmus. *Holbein* places in the Margin *Eraſmus* ſitting and writing in a Book upon a Desk, after the ſame manner as he was wont to paint

paint him, and even as he was repreſented by *Albert Durer*. *Eraſmus* ſeeing himſelf drawn, in ſomewhat too good caſe, wrote upon the Book, which was adorn'd with the Figures ADAGIA ERAS: and underneath, *Quum ad hunc locum perveniebat* Eraſmus, *ſe pictum ſic videns exclamavit Ohe, Ohe, ſi* Eraſmus *talis eſſet, duceret profectò Uxorem. When* Eraſmus *came to this Place, and ſaw himſelf Painted after ſuch a manner, he cry'd out, Heigh ho! if* Eraſmus *were ſo luſty a Fellow, he wou'd certainly marry a Wife.*

In pag. 54. on the right ſide of theſe words; *Sed multò candidius pinguis ille ac nitidus* Epicuri *de grege porcus: But that fat and ſlick Swine of* Epicurus's *Heard wou'd appear much more beautiful.* *Holbein* Painted a jolly young Gallant, ſitting at a well furniſh'd Table; drinking a Bottle of Wine, which he held in his left hand; and with his right embracing a Lady of Pleaſure, that ſate by his ſide. But *Eraſmus* wrote underneath, HOLBEIN, imagining that his

his meaning wou'd be very well underſtood, even by this ſingle word.

In the following Page, over againſt theſe words, *Scoti Anima*, Scotus's *Soul*; the ſame Painter drew an Infant, ſhav'd after the Monaſtick faſhion, to repreſent the Soul of that Famous Author of Scholaſtick Divinity, with the marks of his Order, which I cannot deſcribe more decently. *Eraſmus* pleaſantly ſubjoyn'd, *Scoti anima cacat ſtulta Logicalia*: Scotus's *Soul cacks Logical Toyes.*

But this Repoſitory contains many other things, that is to ſay, all the Curioſities that were gather'd together by *Eraſmus* and *Amerbuchius*; among theſe the Seal, Library and the greater part of the Moveables of the former, are preſerv'd with the higheſt eſteem: There are alſo ſome Manuſcripts of *Amerbachius*, which are no leſs precious, and there I obſerv'd thoſe Curious Draughts of the City of *Auguſt*, that were delineated by him, and of which I have already made mention; beſides four conſiderable Sets of ancient Medals, *viz.* *Greek*,

Greek, Conſular, Imperial of Silver, and Imperial of Copper; neither do I remember to have elſewhere ſeen the Golden Medal of the Empreſs *Plotina*. Altho' *Eraſmus* apparently was not in a condition in the beginning of his Life to lay out ſo great expences, nevertheleſs the liberality of Princes, by whom he was very much eſteem'd, enabl'd him to do it: For he receiv'd from 'em many Preſents, which he celebrates in his Epiſtles; and 'tis even reported that if the Pope's untimely Death had not happen'd, he wou'd have been advanc'd to the higheſt dignities in the Church.

However, this is not the firſt time that he has been decry'd by all Parties: Thoſe of the Reformed Religion are alſo ſenſible that he did not approve their Innovations, and that he was deſirous of Reformation, of a different nature from theirs. The *Lutherans* cou'd never forgive him for writing in his Books: *Poteram in Lutherana factione eſſe Coryphæus, malui totius Germaniæ in*

me odia concitare, quam à Sacroſanctæ Eccleſiæ conſortio diſcedere. I might have been the Head of the Lutheran *Party, but I choſe rather to incurr the hatred of all* Germany, *than to depart from the Communion of the moſt Holy Church.* The Monks of his time, who were for the moſt part Ignorant and given to Debauchery, treated him as a Libertine and impious Wretch, altho' it appears in his Letters, that he never undertook a Journey without hearing Maſs, and even approaching the Altar: Nevertheleſs it may well be affirm'd, that among all Parties he has met with ſome Perſons that have a great reſpect for him, and acknowledge that his Renown will be immortal. Indeed his Memory is almoſt every where honour'd, and the Houſe where he dy'd is ſtill to be ſeen at *Baſil.* But I have no mind to fill this Letter altogether with an Account of the Life of *Eraſmus.*

I have ſomewhat to communicate to Your moſt Serene Highneſs, concerning the Publick Library, in which are contain'd

tain'd a vaſt number of Manuſcripts, beſides Printed Books, and it may not be improper here to mention ſome of 'em that occurr to my Memory: The *Greek* Edition of *Thucydides*, in *Quarto*, publiſh'd by *Camerarius*. The Goſpels in *Greek*, with ſquare Letters, Accents, Spirits, Points, and at the bottom of the Pages the Concordance, with the other Goſpels. The Acts of the Apoſtles, which are kept at *Oxford*, are almoſt of the ſame Character, but have no Points nor Accents. The Manuſcript of the Epiſtles of St. *Paul*, which is preſerv'd at *Paris* in the Abbey of St. *Germain des Prez*, is conformable to that of *Baſil*, both with reſpect to the Accents and Spirits, which are there to be ſeen, as alſo in regard of the diſpoſition of the Characters, where the *Alpha* has this ſame figure α, the *Epſylon* this ε; nevertheleſs there is no ſeparation between the Words as in the Manuſcript of *Baſil*, which is apparently above a thouſand years old. There is likewiſe preſerv'd with the higheſt eſteem a Parch-

Parchment Manuſcript, in *Quarto*, containing certain Reaſons, which *Calecas* prepar'd for the *Græcian* Biſhops, who were to be preſent at *Baſil*; in that General Council, which Pope *Eugenius* transfer'd to *Florence*, upon particular Conſiderations. Beſides theſe, there is to be ſeen the Code of the Canons of all the Councils, and of the Fathers, with *Photius*'s *Nomocanon*, and the double Commentary of *Zonaras* and *Theodorus Balſamon*, much larger than in the *Paris* Edition; for there are alſo compris'd many Reſponſes and conſiderable Pieces of the Patriarchs and Biſhops, which are not to be found elſewhere. All theſe will be publiſh'd in a ſhort time in the Edition, which is now preparing at *Oxford*. The Works of St. *Gregory Nazianzen*, writ in red Characters, and the Commentaries of *Elias Cretenſis*, in black, which were never as yet Printed but in *Latin*. This *Greek* Manuſcript is extreamly neat, and its Chapters are enrich'd with very fine Miniatures, in which St. *Gregory* is often repreſented in

in the Pulpit, Preaching and seeming to Dispute against the Hereticks, which are plac'd below on his left Hand, as the Orthodox are on his right; more especially in his Sermon κατὰ ἀνομοίους ἑτεροδόξους. I likewise saw an *Alcoran*, very fairly writ on a kind of Oriental Paper, which we know only by Curiosity, and an admirable Manuscript *Virgil:* Lastly there are four Presses full of Manuscripts, the Description of which wou'd rather require a large Volume than a single Letter. I shall only add to 'em a Curious Book, Printed in *Folio*, a *Joh. Fust, Cive Moguntino, per Petrum de Gernsheim, Anno* 1459. It is the *Officiale Durandi*, which may serve to decide the Controversy between the Nations that lay claim to the Invention of PRINTING. At *Oxford* are to be seen the OFFICES OF CICERO, Printed in 1465. but in regard that it bears date six years after, the Printed Copy of *Basil* is more valuable.

It is alſo requiſite here to take notice of a rare piece of Painting, which is to be ſeen in the Preachers Cloyſter, in which is repreſented that curious Dance of Death, where Perſons of all ſorts of Conditions may find the true Character of Humane Frailty. Emperors, Kings, Princes, Clergy-men and the Rich, may there ſee themſelves lying under an unavoidable neceſſity of dying, as well as the Poor, and thoſe whom we commonly call the moſt miſerable. It is one of the moſt mortifying Spectacles that I know of in Chriſtendom, and tho' it be adorn'd with all the Embelliſhments of Painting, I cou'd never look upon it, without making very pathetical Reflections upon our Mortality. It is expos'd to publick view, and to make it (as it ſeems) yet more publick, the whole Deſign was engrav'd on Copper-prints in the preceeding Age, by a very able Maſter: And indeed this little Book is not unworthy of a Place in a fine Library.

If I were oblig'd to ſtay till I had taken a full view of all the Rarities in this City, I ſhou'd never leave it; yet there is one notable Circumſtance, of which I cannot but take ſome notice: In the Arſenal are to be ſeen the Spoils of *Charles* Duke of *Burgundy*, I mean that great Prince (My Lord) whoſe memorable Exploits fill up the whole Hiſtory of that Age; but the *Switzers* made it appear that he was not invincible, and that 'tis very dangerous at the ſame time to make an attempt upon Juſtice and Liberty; of which Truth *Morat* and *Nancy* will be everlaſting Proofs.

In the Neighbourhood of *Baſil* one may obſerve a thouſand Remarkable Things that depend on the Situation and Nature of the Place: The natural Landskip of the Country thereabouts is a moſt delightful object, and even the Proſpect of *Baſil* along the River, which runs thro' the two Towns is admirable. Is not that part of the *Rhine*, where the Salmons go up again from the Sea

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to propagate their kind, in like manner very conſiderable? The Seaſon of their arrival is preciſely known, as alſo the time of their abode and that of their departure. The Fiſher-men are ready to take an advantage from this opportunity and are never deceiv'd. The Golden Sands which are found in ſome parts of the adjacent Country, ſufficiently ſhew that there are ſome Mines of Gold, and I cou'd wiſh that they were already diſcover'd by ſuch Perſons as deſerve to be fortunate.

At my return from *Baſil* I ſaw

BRISACH,

One of the Strongeſt Holds in the World; none can be ignorant of the Conqueſt of thoſe Parts, made by *Bernard* Duke of *Weimar*, who deliver'd up the Town to the *French*, which was alſo granted to 'em in the Treaty of *Munſter*. I ſaw the little Village where he dy'd, between *Baſil* and *Briſach*.

This wou'd be a proper place to make mention of *Strasburg*, but I ſhall

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referr the matter to another opportunity; since this Famous City deserves a more particular Description.

In passing down the *Rhine* we come to

PHILIPSBURG:

Philippopolis and *Udenheim* are the Names by which 'tis known in the *Latin* and *German* Writings. It has been noted for its Sieges during the last Wars of *Germany*, but now, thanks be to God, all those commotions are allay'd. The General Treaty of Peace has left this Place to its old Master the Bishop of *Spier*, under the Garrison of the King of *France*, that is to say, the Town belongs to that Prelate, and the Fort to his Most Christian Majesty; or rather the Bishop is the Lord of it and the King the Master.

About four hours Journey from thence to the right stands

HEIDELBERG.

This City, notwithstanding its meanness, is beautify'd with all manner of Ornaments: The *Necker* which washes its Walls, supplies it with very whol-

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ſom Water, abundance of Fiſh, and the moſt pleaſant Walks in the World: But that which renders it moſt delectable, and enhances its Reputation, is the generous Wine that bears its Name, and which is drunk in all the parts of *Europe*, where there are any noble Entertainments.

The Univerſity was heretofore one of the moſt Famous in Chriſtendom, and ſtill retains its whole Merit, but is ſomewhat depopulated thro' the malignity of the Times. For that Country has been oppreſs'd with War above 30 years and ſtood in need for its reſtauration of a Government as prudent and as exact as that of a Prince, who now conſtitutes the ſole happineſs of his Subjects. The differences between him and the Duke of *Lorrain* have for a while interrupted his Deſign of reſtoring this Place to its ancient ſplendour, but 'tis probable that Heaven will proſper his Undertakings and good Intentions. The Alliance which is at preſent negotiating between his Noble

Stock and the Royal Family of *France*, is a ſufficient Teſtimony of the Eſteem that he has gain'd in that Court. *England*, *Sweden* and *Denmark* maintain a very conſiderable Correſpondence with him, and even a greater than with the other Princes of the Empire. The Marriage of the Electoral Prince with the Princeſs of *Denmark*, is an Illuſtrious proof of what I have juſt now declar'd; but his Highneſs's preſence is capable of affording more Noble *Idea's*: Indeed every thing that is ſublime ſerves only to conſummate his Character; that is to ſay, Magnificence, Generoſity, Magnanimity, Solidity of Judgment, and that profound Wiſdom, which appears in all the particulars of his Conduct. As for the Electoral Prince His Son, none of theſe excellent Endowments are wanting in him, which promiſe to repreſent to us one day in His Perſon all thoſe rare Qualities, which we ſo much admire in that of the Elector His Father.

Perhaps I might have left *Heidelberg* without making any mention to Your

Your Highneſs of the *Great-Tun*, if the ingenious M. *Polier* had not admoniſh'd me that it ought not to be forgot. I confeſs that Advice ſeems to tend ſomewhat to debauchery; yet it proceeds from a very ſober Perſon, whoſe moderation is every where well known; but he is ſenſible that Prodigies deſerve to have a place among Curioſities. This huge Tun (My Lord) is as Famous as the *Rhodian Coloſſus* was heretofore, which had no greater a quantity of Water between its Leggs, than this contains of Wine within its Cavity. I am apt to believe, that the product of a whole Vintage might be ſtow'd in it; and its compaſs and thickneſs is ſo great, that 'tis requiſite to undertake a Journey to View it all over: For it is twenty one Foot high, thirty one long; and ſufficiently capacious to hold two hundred and twenty ordinary Tuns of Wine. Thus this prodigious Veſſel bears its own Ocean, and ſuch a one as has its ebbing and flowing Tides; 'tis alſo very dangerous to ſail upon it; and

a Navigator is no ſooner come near it, but he immediately loſes his Compaſs; Storms frequently ariſe there without any boiſtrous Winds or foul Weather, and the Underſtanding ſuffers Shipwrack even in the very Harbour: In a word, this is that Paciſick Sea which involves the whole World in a Hurricane, without diſturbing its own Tranquillity.

In following the courſe of the *Necker* one may arrive at *MANHEIM*: It wou'd be difficult for me to forget its Situation, for beſides that I have often taken particular notice of it, 'tis alſo repreſented upon that Medal with which his Electoral Highneſs Palatine has thought fit to honour me; where it appears that this Fort ſerves as a Defence to the *Rhine* and *Necker*, both which Rivers are cover'd and ſecur'd by it. At my return, I ſaw the reſidue of that Magnificent Entertainment, which the People had prepar'd for the Solemn Entrance of the Electoral Princeſs. This ſmall Territory is very happy

py upon account of its Plenty, but more eſpecially in regard of the Prince's Indulgence, who has eas'd the Inhatants by taking off the ordinary Taxes and Impoſitions.

I muſt now beg leave of Your moſt Serene Highneſs to be admitted into Your Palace to diſcover to you certain Pieces of Antiquity, which appear after ſuch a manner, as is not unknown to me: They are thoſe two ancient Columns which Your Highneſs has caus'd to be tranſported into Your Garden. Indeed they have ſuffer'd much detriment by the injury of Time, as all other things of the ſame Antiquity; yet the Characters are ſufficiently conſpicuous to be perceiv'd by a diſcerning Eye, and I have taken from thence the following Explication.

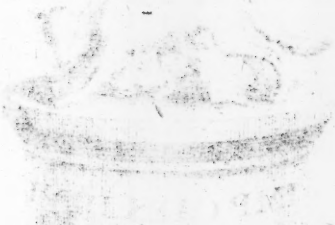
It is certain that theſe Columns were carv'd in the time of the Emperour *Alexander Severus*, who was ſlain near *Mentz*, by the order of *Maximinus*. I read this Inſcription upon one of 'em which is almoſt conformable in every thing to the

other: IMPERATORI CÆSARI, DIVI SEVERI PII NEPOTI, DIVI ANTONINI MAGNI PII FILIO, MARCO AVRELIO SEVERO ALEXANDRO, PIO, FELICI, AVGVSTO, PONTIFICI MAXIMO, TRIBVNICIÆ POTESTATIS, CONSVLI, PATRI PATRIÆ. GA. AO. AB. AO. L. IIII. We have many other ancient Inſcriptions that relate to theſe, and which preciſely determine the time. The fourth *Roman* Legion that poſſeſs'd the Country caus'd 'em to be erected, and the Characters of the laſt Line but one, might be the firſt Letters of the Names of the principal Officers of that Legion, which remain in obſcurity. It is probable that they were made to adorn their Tombs.

But let us return to the Place where they were found, the very Name of which will certainly augment the proof of our Conjecture. At the diſtance of about a thouſand paces from Your Caſtle (My Lord) there is a Hill or Burrow ſeparated from all the others, which

p. 176.

IMP CAES D
SEVERI PII NEPOT
ANTONINI MAGN
MAVREL SEVERO ALEX
PVBLICI AUG PONT
MAXIMO TRIBUNIC
POTESTATIS COS PATER
CA AO AB A
L IIII



which ſeems to command its Horizon; the *Romans* built there a Tower after their manner of Architecture, and at that time it ſerv'd as a kind of Fort. The like circumſtances are to be obſerv'd in *Trajan*'s Column, which is undoubtedly the fineſt and moſt perfect of all the Pieces of Antiquity. They nam'd this Tower *Turrim ad Lacum*, becauſe it was erected in a marſhy ground, which was afterward dry'd up by length of time, and by laying out great expences. The *Germans*, who call'd it *Thurn an der lachen*, have thence deriv'd the Word

DURLACH,

As it appears to me by the Abbreviation, which is ſo peculiar to their manner of ſpeaking, and by the Character T. which by them is almoſt alwaies turn'd into D. There is alſo another circumſtance to be obſerv'd; *viz.* that this Tower commonly is call'd *Hole Grætzinguen*, by reaſon of a Village at

the foot of the Hill, which retains its ancient name of *Grætzinguen*, from the *Græcians*, who serv'd the Emperor *Severus* in that Country. This is confirm'd by the Inscription of the abovemention'd Columns, which were made at that time, and even by the Testimony of *Lampridius*. *This Emperor* (saies he) *at his return from the* Levant, *caus'd divers* Arabians, Parthians *and others to be transported into the Western Countries, for the service of the War, which he design'd to undertake in* Germany. It is probable that there were also some *Græcians* among 'em, who settl'd in those Parts as it were a kind of Colony. These Forces (according to the report of the same Historian) pass'd into the Army of *Maximinus*, who caus'd himself to be proclaim'd Emperor, after the Assassination of *Alexander Severus*. Now the Time, Place and Name as yet remaining, (as I take it) sufficiently explain these Monuments. The Figure somewhat defac'd, on the top of the Column,

con-

contributes very much to the illuſtrating of our Explication; whether there were ſome other Figure of a conſiderable Officer, with whom might be joyn'd that She-Wolf and thoſe Children hanging upon her Teats, as the Symbol of his Countrey; or whether it were ſimply a mark of the Original of the *Romans*. It is well known after what manner Ambition inſpir'd thoſe Famous People, who had as great a Veneration for the Image of their Wolf, as the other Nations had for their Deities; and therefore they interpreted the Myſtery of it by a Miracle, which was wrought for the preſervation of the Founders of their State.

It is now (My Lord) time for me to return to my Subject, for I am ſenſible that remote Reflections are not delightful to Your Highneſs: But I cannot leave *Durlach* without making ſome mention to You of the Learned M. *Keck*. There are few excellent Endowments that may not be juſtly attributed to him, but his profound Learning is moſt tranſ-

tranſcendantly conſpicuous: For he has attain'd to a perfect knowledge of Politicks, Antiquity and Hiſtory, has penetrated into the moſt abſtruſe Notions, relating to the different Intereſts of Princes and the Law of Nations, is well vers'd in all the liberal Sciences, and ſpeaks ten or twelve ſeveral Languages. Your moſt Serene Highneſs knows that I am not accuſtom'd to intermeddle in Matters of Religion, but I am very ſenſible that M. *Keck* has made a moſt exact ſearch into the niceſt Points, relating to the Controverſies of Chriſtians and the various Sects of Infidels. Theſe are Qualities very rarely to be met with, yet ſuch as are neceſſary for the Preſident of Your Highneſs's Eccleſiaſtical Council. If I ſhou'd declare to the World that he is an excellent Poet, I ſhou'd affirm nothing but the truth: In ſhort, he is an admirable Perſonage, and were it not that I call to mind that he is one of my beſt Friends, I ſhou'd add much more in his commendation.

I alſo

I alſo ſaw near the *Rhine* that Pillar, which the King of *Sweden* erected as a Monument of his Victories: And at

HÆCHST,

Which is Situated on the right ſide upon the *Main*, the deplorable Remains of the War. This ſo beautiful a Town with its Stately Caſtle, is now nothing but a kind of Village, which is maintain'd only for the convenience of the Road that lyes between *Mentz* and *Francfort*; ſo that it may well be ſaid of it; *Nunc ſeges ubi Troja fuit.*

MENTZ

Is a quite different ſort of a Place, and the Reſidence of the Elector contributes not a little to its Reputation: Beſides that 'tis large, Magnificent and very Populous; 'tis alſo conſiderable upon account of ſome Foot-ſteps of Antiquity which are there to be ſeen.

Within the compaſs of the Citadel, which

which has been lately built, there is a rising Ground, suppos'd to have been the Tomb of *Drusus*: This Noble *Roman* had put the *Germans* so hard to it, that his name became detestable even to a Proverb, *Das dich der Drus hole*; nevertheless we read in *Suetonius* that his Funeral obsequies were solemniz'd in the *Campus Martius*, and that his dead Body was carry'd even to *Rome*, upon the Shoulders of the most eminent Inhabitants of the Places thro' which it was convey'd. However, we may get some farther light without departing from the Text of this Historian; in which 'tis observ'd that the Legions paid the highest Honours to the Memory of that great General; that they abhorr'd even the very Camp where he dy'd, leaving it the infamous name of *Scelerata Castra*; that they consecrated to him the representation of a Tomb, and certain Festivals, which were to be celebrated every year in the same Place, with combats of Gladiators and Horse-races; and that they engag'd the ancient

ancient *Gauls* to compoſe certain Annual Prayers upon that ſolemn occaſion. Hence it may be eaſily concluded that this piece of Antiquity, which has acquir'd ſo much reputation, is only that *Honorarius Tumulus* or Honorary Tomb of which *Suetonius* makes mention.

I had alſo the ſatisfaction (My Lord) to converſe there with a Perſon in whom I ſaw ſo many rare Qualities, that I ſoon perceiv'd that the publick Fame, which had talkt ſo much of him, had not given me a full narrative of all his Accompliſhments. His extraordinary Merit and ſolid Vertue, which have been equally conſpicuous, both in Proſperity and Adverſity, are not the only Ornaments of his Life and Converſation. The World has been ſufficiently inform'd of the ſhare he has in the management of the principal Affairs of the Empire, and how much his Counſels are eſteem'd in the Imperial Court. But 'tis requiſite to take a nearer View of him to obſerve the ſingular Endowments of his Mind, which render

render him moſt amiable, for a great deal of Generoſity and Courteſy, and every thing that can be imagin'd to be honourable appears in his Conduct and Deportment. It wou'd not be neceſſary to declare that I mean the Baron of *Boineburg*, ſince this Character is no leſs peculiar to him than his very Name. His two Daughters have paſs'd into the Noble Families of the Electors of *Mentz* and *Triers*, and there is nothing ſo Great, but what may be expected from his Son.

In travelling farther, the Countries afford a moſt delightful Proſpect, and the Towns upon the *Rhine* are admirable, as *Coblentz*, *Colen*, *Andernach*, *Nuys*, *Weſel*, *Reez*, *Emmerick*, &c. which perhaps I remember more particularly, becauſe I had a ſight of divers curious pieces of Antiquity in thoſe Places, and have even had the good Fortune to recover ſome of 'em. Your Moſt Serene Highneſs will be ſurpriz'd to hear, that the People of all conditions have their Repoſitories of Rarities: *viz.*

viz. Princes, Noble-men, Divines, Lawyers, Phyſicians, Hiſtorians, Students, Merchants, and even Artificers. I have in my poſſeſſion divers Copies of admirable Deſigns, which I had caus'd to be taken in thoſe Parts from very Curious Medals, which may afford Your Highneſs ſome Diverſion at a convenient Opportunity.

But I muſt by no means forget that Famous Vineyard, which produces thoſe moſt delicious Wines, which are ſo highly eſteem'd by Foreigners; neither is it without Reaſon that

BACCARACH

Is reputed the principal Town of that Territory, ſince the *High-Dutch* Word being mollify'd, clearly imports *Bacchi Ara*, i. e. *Bacchus*'s *Altar*; and indeed, there are now extant no Altars more Remarkable, which are dedicated to any ancient Deity. The Revenue of the Country conſiſts chiefly in theſe Wines; 'tis alſo a very conſiderable

Reve-

Revenue, which conſtitutes the moſt liquid ſtaple of the *Palatinate*. *This is that bleſſed ſpot of Ground, which God preſerves as it were the Apple of his Eye*; at leaſt, (My Lord) I only make uſe of the Expreſſion of one of their moſt Famous Preachers. This ſmall Province luckily appertains to the Juriſdiction of the Elector Palatine, who, altho' he be one of the moſt temperate Princes in Europe, cauſes a high value to be ſet upon theſe Noble Wines: His Diſpoſition is alſo ſo Generous and ſo Magnificent, that 'tis in every particular conformable to that of the other Princes, who delight in Feaſting and ſumptuous Entertainments.

Some few Leagues from thence the *Moſelle* empties it ſelf into the *Rhine*, accompany'd with thoſe excellent Vines that grow along its Banks, and diſtributes its Streams to the Northern Countries, where theſe ſorts of Wines ſerve to furniſh the beſt Tables: Indeed they are not ſo ſtrong as the *Rheniſh* Wines, but they ſurpaſs 'em in the deliciouſneſs of

of their Taſte. I preſume to diſcourſe to You (My Lord) about Matters in which You cannot but be much better Skill'd than myſelf; for altho' Your Highneſs makes only a very good uſe of the beſt Wines, yet I have very often obſerv'd You to take delight in hearing a true Eſtimate and Judgment made of 'em by others. If this may paſs for a Repetition, 'tis ſo much the more tolerable, becauſe 'tis a very ſhort one.

I ſhou'd have taken greater Delight in the courſe of this Journey, if I had not found *Holland* making great Preparations for War; for Arms were there taken up on all ſides, upon the apprehenſion of a Rupture with *France*. There were then lodg'd ten thouſand Men in *Maeſtricht*, for the Defence of the whole Frontier of that Country, and I was preſent at a Review of five thouſand Horſe, that was made at *Weſel*: *Emmerick* was likewiſe in a very good Condition. Theſe two Places, the Garriſons of which conſiſt in *Dutch* Troops, belong

belong (as Your Highneſs well knows) to the Elector of *Brandenburg*. Theſe Commotions depriv'd me of the Opportunities which I waited for to get a farther light in the knowledge of divers Medals, nevertheleſs I found means to make ſome new Diſcoveries in that Affair, and perhaps another Journey may give me entire ſatisfaction: But this will not happen till the King ſhall have given encouragement to the *Hollanders*, by removing their Fears, or to expreſs my ſelf more clearly, till his Intentions ſhall be better known. However the Conduct of this great Prince is conformable to the Rules of Equity and Prudence, and the League which he has made with thoſe States is founded upon ſo conſiderable Intereſts, that one cannot but hope for its continuation, at leaſt I wiſh with all my heart that it may be effected.

SCHENKENSCHANS,
Or as we pronounce it in *French*, *Le Fort de Skens*, is Situated on the very Point

Point of that Iſland, where the *Rhine* divides its Streams. It is a Place of great importance, and ſerves as a Bulwark to the whole Country, being defended by its Baſtions and Out-works: But that which makes it of difficult Acceſs is the Marſh that lies round about, and acroſs which, 'twas abſolutely neceſſary to raiſe a Cauſey leading to the only Gate of the Place. This Fort is the Chief Magazin and ſtrong hold of the Neighbourhood. The Toll which is there very moderate, affords no ſmall profit to the States, but the Cuſtoms for the Importation and Exportation of Merchandizes amount to a vaſt Revenue.

The leſſer of theſe Branches of the *Rhine* retains its name, and the other which aſſumes that of *Vahal* or the *French Rhine*, runs to the Foot of

NIMEGUEN,

The Capital Town of *Guelderland*, which is very rich, and altho' its name

in

in the Vulgar Language of the Country, denotes Novelty, nevertheleſs 'tis certain that the Place is of very great Antiquity. Indeed it ſufficiently appears even from its Situation that 'tis the *Oppidum Batavorum*, of which *Tacitus* and ſome other Hiſtorians make mention, with reſpect to the Wars of *Civilis* and *Cerealis*. M. *Smetius* not long ſince deceas'd, made this Diſcovery in a Treatiſe which he has publiſh'd upon that Subject. His Son is alſo a Learned Man, and among all his good Qualities, that of being addicted to Curioſity affects me moſt. He has in his Repoſitory ſome of thoſe Pieces of Antiquity that are found in the Country, which are Monuments of many Ages, left by the *Romans*: For there are to be ſeen Altars, Urns, Fragments of Sepulchres, Inſcriptions, Rings, and every thing that the Magnificence of their Religion had introduc'd: But the Medals conſtitute the fineſt part of this Repoſitory. I have caus'd Draughts to be made of the moſt Curious, and

I owe

I owe to my good Fortune the opportunity I had of procuring ſome of 'em.

The Caſtle of *Nimeguen* is a very ſtately Pile of Building, but that which renders it moſt Famous is, that 'twas built by *Cæſar*, and that Tradition has preſerv'd its name even to this very day. The neighbouring Plains heretofore ſerv'd as the uſual Theatre of War to the *Romans*; ſo that they who are well vers'd in Hiſtory may call to mind, that *Civilis* was there defeated, and that he cou'd not have avoided falling into the Hands of his Enemies, if he had not provided for his ſafety in the abovemention'd Iſland, in which the place where he made his eſcape is ſtill to be obſerv'd. However the Liberty of the Country wou'd have been ruin'd, if the *Roman* Fleet had appear'd timely enough to gain and cover the Paſſages, where the ſcatter'd Forces were poſted in order to rally. *Debellatum eo die foret, ſi Romana Claſſis ſequi mâturaſſet.*

As to what relates to this Liberty, 'tis an Advantage which theſe People have

have alwaies entirely preſerv'd; inſo-
much that the Power of the *Romans*
cou'd never prevail ſo far, as to force 'em
to ſubmit to that Yoke of Servitude,
which they had laid upon the other
Nations; nay their very Victories were
not ſufficient to conſtrain 'em to admit
any Conditions, that were never ſo lit-
tle derogatory from that Right, which
ſo is natural to 'em. Thus in the Trea-
ties of Peace, we alwaies find their Li-
berty ſecur'd with theſe honourable Ti-
tles of *Friends*, *Allies* and *Neighbours*,
and if they were oblig'd to enter into
any Engagements, 'twas never done
but under a ſhew of Friendſhip and
Reſpect. This is the very Expreſſion of
Tacitus, *manſit honos & antiquæ Societa-
tis inſigne*; and this is that Society men-
tion'd by *Titus Livius*, which leaves
an entire Equality between the Parties;
Societas æqualis juris eſt. Thus they have
inceſſantly ſecur'd themſelves by the
Conceſſions and Privileges which the
Emperors have thought fit to grant 'em
from time to time; and the laſt Attempts
that

that *Spain* made againſt this Liberty, ſerv'd only to eſtabliſh it with greater Honour and Reputation. It muſt alſo be acknowledg'd that they have ſet no bad Example to their Neighbours, who do not enjoy ſuch Privileges: The *Roman* Catholick Religion, which their Civil Government cannot tolerate is there prohibited; yet the Profeſſors are not proſecuted upon that account, and notwithſtanding all theſe precautions, the Exerciſe of it cannot be altogether reſtrain'd.

Afterward I continu'd for ſome daies at

UTRECHT;

There is nothing wanting to the Beauty of this City, and it may be affirm'd that it is the Reſidence of the Nobility; becauſe a greater number of Noble-men is to be ſeen there, than in any other part of the Seventeen United Provinces. The Situation of the Town is very delightful, and it ſtands

upon a higher Ground than the reſt of the Low Countries; upon which account the Waters are admirable, inſomuch that they are often tranſported to very remote Parts. Here are two notable Canals, one of which ſtill bears the name of the great *Druſus*; but in both the Magnificence and Wealth of the Inhabitants may be diſcover'd as well by the vaſt multitude of Barks, with which theſe Canals are inceſſantly cover'd as by that double Row of Houſes that ſtands on each ſide; one of which ſerves as a Parapet and Platform to the other. Thus all manner of Commodities are brought up to their very Doors, and that which is eſteem'd extreamly rare in all cold Countries is here very common, and ſold at a very cheap rate; neither does it appear that the Oranges, Lemons and other delicious Fruits come from Parts ſo far diſtant, by reaſon of their Freſhneſs and Plenty. Among the Perſons of Quality, one M. *Chriſtian Utembogart* is more eſpecially conſpicious; He is (My Lord)

Lord) an illuſtrious Perſonage for whom I have the higheſt Veneration; He is endu'd with much Learning, Generoſity, Affability and ſomewhat more, that is to ſay, a kind of Courteous Demeanour, which is predominant in his Temper, and wins the Heart of thoſe that converſe with him without any Reſervation.

There is alſo the moſt ingenious Doctor *Kerckringius*, who is much more than a very Learned Phyſitian, and has brought the Art of Anatomy to its higheſt pitch of perfection. In his Houſe I clearly diſcern'd every thing that is tranſacted in thoſe Obſcure Receſſes, in which the *Fœtus* is form'd; for he has ſome of all ſorts of ages and ſizes (if the expreſſion may be tolerated) and one may there obſerve with the Order and Proportion, the Progreſs which is daily made from the *Ovum* or Egg to the compleat formation; that is to ſay, from that minute Matter, which is at firſt gather'd together by the Hand of Nature to the abſolute

perfection of an organical and animated Body. One cannot ſufficiently admire thoſe little *Skeletons* of Fleſh, thoſe almoſt liquid Bones, and thoſe firſt Draughts of a Humane Body: They are ſo many Myſteries unvail'd, which leave great light in the Mind, and ſo many ſubjects for the fineſt Reflections in the World. He caus'd me to obſerve three Ventricles in one Heart; and a Stone in another; as alſo the *Vena Cava* and *Vena Portæ* with their ſeveral Branches ſeparated from the other Parts with exquiſite neatneſs and an unconceivable Curioſity of Work-manſhip; beſides an infinite number of Rarities of the like nature, which may be term'd ſmall Originals that copy themſelves, or lively Demonſtrations, that charm, inſtruct and perſuade the Beholders at the ſame time: The Poſſeſſor of theſe Treaſures by his polite and moſt obliging Converſation compleats the Delight that a curious Inquirer takes in ſeeing himſelf amidſt ſo many ſurprizing Objects. But that which this Learned Doctor

Doctor brought for his part at a Conference which we held concerning Superfœtation, was a kind of Curiosity, that affected me more than all the others: That admirable Treatise which he has publish'd under the Title of SPICILEGIUM ANATOMICUM shall be my Voucher for the truth of every thing I have even now declar'd, concerning his extraordinary Abilities.

The Country round about *Utrecht* is full of these inchanted Places and delicate Solitudes, where Wisdom has made so great a Progress. There are to be found those happy Retirements that afford a Shelter to satiated Ambition, and where great Heroes surfeited with Glory, and tir'd with the weight of the Government of the World are wont to resort to enjoy the sweet fruits of Repose and Tranquillity.

I ought here to communicate to Your Most Serene Highness two Remarks that were made by me in the Garden of M. *Grævius*, that Famous Professor, both which in some manner illustrate

Antiquity; one of 'em ſhews the meaning of a Word on the Medal of *Commodus*. I. O. M. EXSUP. which I alwaies ſaw explain'd EXSUPERIS: but the whole Sentence ought to be read JOVI OPTIMO MAXIMO EXSUPERANTISSIMO, as 'tis engrav'd all at length upon the Stone, which apparently ſerv'd as a Monument. There is alſo another Stone which without doubt deſerves greater application. It appears to me from the two firſt Letters, and the four laſt of its Inſcription that it was a Monument, altho' the Names of thoſe Perſons for whom it was made are unknown: For D. M. certainly ſignifies DIIS MANIBUS, and the laſt Letters plainly ſhew its uſe by forming theſe common Words, *Monumentum Hoc Fieri Curavit.* In the ſame place I met with an Ornament worthy to be imparted to Your Highneſs, and therefore I have caus'd an exact Copy of it to be taken from the Original. It takes up one half of a Stone, about four Foot high, on which is repreſented a Man lying upon his Bed,

or

D·M·VALENTI
BITITRALI
VET·EX·N·ALÆI
ACHV · M·H·F·C ·

or if you pleaſe, upon his *Triclinium*, with a Table ſet before him, furniſh'd with variety of Fruits, and two Servants waiting upon him; one of theſe holds a Pot, whence the word *Pocillator* is deriv'd, and the other, who might be call'd *a Cyatho* (as in this old Epitaph D. M. DORYPHORO CÆSARIS A CYATHO, &c.) preſents a kind of Flagon, in which ſome precious Liquor was apparently contain'd. Perhaps the former had already pour'd out Water, as his Pot half turn'd downward induces me to believe, and the other brings freſh Wine. Perhaps alſo this Maſter of the Feaſt that holds a Cup in his hand pronounces theſe Words according to the ancient Cuſtom; BENE MIHI, BENE VOBIS, BENE AMICÆ MEÆ, BENE OMNIBUS NOBIS, BENE EI QUI NON INVIDET MIHI, ET EI QUI NOSTRO GAUDIO GAUDET. i. e. *A good Health to my ſelf, A good Health to you; A good Health to the Miſtreſs of my Affections: A good Health to us all; A good*

Health to him that does not envy my Happineſs, and to him that rejoyces with our Joy. This might be explain'd to drink a Health to the good Company after the *German* faſhion. What diverting Commentaries (My Lord) might be made upon the Inſcription of this Stone; but they may be compos'd at *Durlach* more conveniently than here: In the mean while I ſhall ſend you the Draught of it delineated within a ſmall compaſs.

AMSTERDAM.

So great *Idea*'s of this City have been every where form'd, that whatever can be ſaid of it, is alwaies too little. Your Moſt Serene Highneſs well knows that it is the Seat of Opulency and the Rendezvous of Riches: that with reſpect to its ſituation; its extent; its more than ſtately Buildings; its Canal which divides it on all ſides; and that loftineſs, which cannot be expreſs'd and which is its true Character, it ſhows more Grandeur and Magni-

Magnificence even than the moſt beautiful City of *Rome*; neither do I admire (My Lord) at ſuch an occurrence, ſince it has extended its Commerce, much farther than the other ever did its Conqueſts. Again, *Amſterdam* has diſcover'd two Worlds to enrich it ſelf, whereas *Rome* was content with the ſpoils of one. It is a very pompous Spectacle, to behold in its Ports and Canals thoſe numerous Fleets that come to People the Town. Sometimes they are ſeen there to the number of ten thouſand Veſſels, that is to ſay, another *Amſterdam* upon the Water; or rather a floating Province, of which *Amſterdam* is the Capital City. To ſee the Arrival of ſo vaſt a multitude of Ships and ſo prodigious a Reſort of People, a man wou'd fancy himſelf to be preſent at the General Fair of the Univerſe. This Imagination (I confeſs) is ſomewhat odd; But what can one ſay of a City, in which there is a Concourſe of ſo many different Nations; where ſo great Wealth is expos'd to view; where

is to be ſeen at once every thing that the Fruitfulneſs of the *Indies* has produc'd in a courſe of many years; and to ſpeak more clearly, where a view may be taken of the Store-Houſes of all the rich Harveſts of the *Levant*?

The *Town-Houſe* is a Noble Pile of Building; its Architecture being the moſt magnificent and the moſt regular in the World. It was erected by Art, within a little ſpace of time, at the expence of thirty millions, and the particular Dimenſions and form of it are repreſented in Prints, which are very much eſteem'd. Private Perſons in this City are very Rich, and there are ſome who wou'd be judg'd to be ſo, even in the opinion of *Craſſus*: I alſo know one who ſent ſo powerful a ſupply to the King of *Denmark*, as was ſufficient to reſcue him from the violent Attacks of *Sweden*. Their manner of counting is extraordinary, and ſomewhat more ſtately than that of reckoning by Talents in the firſt Empires; ſo that to hear 'em talk of dividing Gold by Tuns, wou'd

wou'd put Your Highneſs in mind of the *Triumvirs* who made only three parts of the World. At *Amſterdam* every one chooſes a Creed at his pleaſure, and Religion is as free as the State; nay even the *Roman* Catholick does not offend their Conſciences, but becauſe it interferrs with their Civil Government, the publick Exerciſe of that alone is prohibited.

I had a ſight of all their Curioſities and thoſe of all ſorts, and among others divers Paintings that we know, and others which are unknown to us; as alſo *Indian* and *Chineſe* Pieces of an ineſtimable value. In theſe laſt, a curious Eye may diſcover all the ſecret particulars of the Hiſtory; the manner of living; Cuſtoms and Religion of thoſe Countries, and there are repreſented certain Martyrs, who ſacrifice their Blood to the tranſport of their Zeal, if it may be allow'd to make ſo bad an application of that ſacred name, which belongs only to the Heroes of the true Religion. For the Effuſion of

Blood

Blood and even Death it ſelf are only the exteriour Decorations of Martyrdom, the proper place of its Sacrifice is the Heart and the Will, where it has Faith for its Object.

As for the other Curioſities, they are ſo numerous, that they may even be reckon'd by Tuns as well as their Gold. Among others there are four Remarkable Repoſitories, in which are contain'd as many Rarities as I ever ſaw elſewhere. M. *de Witzen* Recorder of the City, is Maſter of the firſt of theſe, and it ſeems as if his Houſe were built leſs for an Habitation, than to delight the Eyes; nothing being to be found in any part of it but Magnificence and Symmetry; neither can it be diſtinguiſh'd whether the Repoſitory ſerves as an Ornament to the Houſe, or the Houſe to the Repoſitory. For there are choice Collections of Paintings, Books, Images and the fineſt pieces of Antiquity; inſomuch that it may be affirm'd, that that which is ſcarce every where elſe, is here found abundance.

M. *Van-*

M. *Vander Hem* and M. *Occo* Advocates, have in like manner each of 'em their particular *Muſæum*, and a Compariſon cannot be made between 'em, becauſe their value cannot be known. A Man may imagine that he has taken a view of every thing when he has ſeen but one, and yet in the other he meets with a Multitude of new Rarities; ſo that it does not ſeem as if he paſs'd out of one Repoſitory into another, but out of one World into another. The fourth Repoſitory is in the poſſeſſion of M. *Gril*, and I have caus'd Draughts to be taken from the beſt of the Medals which are there preſerv'd: But thoſe ſorts of Rarities are unknown to many Perſons, and I ſhall keep 'em entire for the uſe of Your Moſt Serene Highneſs.

In another Place I ſaw certain Charts of an extraordinary importance, which diſcover all the ſecrets of Navigation: They are the lively Images of the Sea, and the bottom of its Channel is likewiſe as exactly repreſented, as if it were

taken

ken from the drie Land. The Shelves, Quick-ſands, Rocks, Streights and Channels are all expreſs'd upon theſe Draughts; inſomuch that without having attain'd to the skill of an able Pilote, one might by the help of thoſe Inſtructions trace out the Roads from one Pole to the other. But the publick Intereſt takes no notice of theſe Oracles which Experience has utter'd from time to time, but even ſuffers 'em to be bury'd in Oblivion.

Let us now leave *Amſterdam* and ſet forward in our Journey to *England*. The Town of

HAERLEM

Is the firſt on the Road, and we cannot behold it without calling to mind, that it ſupplies the place of another, which fell as a Victim to the Cruelty and deteſtable outrages of the *Spaniards*: The Sea which bears its name is properly only a Plain of Water, but more dangerous than the main Ocean it ſelf:

For

For the Head of the *Palatine* Family was very near periſhing there, and cou'd not eſcape but with the loſs of one of his Children. The great Church is one of the moſt beautiful Structures in *Holland*, and in it is to be ſeen the ſtately Tomb of Admiral *Opdam*. Afterward we paſs'd to

LEYDEN

A Place ſo Famous for its Univerſity: The Hiſtory of the laſt Wars will eternize its Fame to the perpetual Diſgrace of the *Spaniards*, who were forc'd to raiſe the Siege, and to abandon a Victory which they had gain'd the day before. I am now bringing a Medal to Your Moſt Serene Highneſs, which ſhews the ſame thing in better Terms, to this effect; SICUT SENNACHERIB à JERUSALEM, SIC HISPANI à LEYDA NOCTU FUGATI 1574. *As* Sennacherib *from* Jeruſalem, *ſo the* Spaniards *were driven away from* Leyden *in the Night*. There innumerable Curio-

Curiosities are to be seen in the Anatomical Amphitheatre, as well as in the Physick-Garden, which well deserve the view of inquisitive Travellers, more especially the Skeletons of all sorts of Animals, and many natural Rarities, which the Bounds of a simple Relation will not permit to be describ'd in particular.

It is indeed too little barely to make mention of

THE HAGUE

By the way, I have been inform'd that the Merit of the Prince of *Orange* is there entirely acknowledg'd, and that at the same time a kind of secret Distrust is also predominant. Hence it appears (My Lord) that this Prince is worthy to derive his Original from the illustrious Stock of so many Heroes, and that those People are no bad Politicians.

A Man cannot choose but admire

DELFT,

DELFT.

Altho' it were not ſituated in the Country of beautiful Towns. It has alſo this advantage above the others, that 'tis the Depoſitary of the Aſhes of the Great *William* Prince of *Orange*. I have view'd the Tomb in which they are kept, and indeed, it by its ſtateline ſs and variety of Embelliſhments and Inſcriptions, one is forc'd to do Juſtice to his Memory. That of Admiral *Tromp* is likewiſe erected in the ſame Place.

MAESLAND-SLUYS

Is Remarkable for its ſituation at the Mouth of the *Rhine*: It is a very delightful Object to ſee this Noble River flowing thither with ſuch a maſs of Water; ſo that one might avouch that being tir'd with its Courſe, it came on purpoſe to expatiate, and to take reſt in this Plain, where it loſes its form to make a kind of little Sea, which aſſumes the

the name of the *Maes*, by reaſon that the adjacent Territory belongs to the Diſtrict of that River.

We embarkt at the

BRIEL,

Which ſtands a little beyond, to make our Paſſage from thence. This was one of the Cautionary Towns which were formerly conſign'd to Queen *Elizabeth*, when She ſent her Forces to the aſſiſtance of the *Hollanders* againſt *Spain*. We had an opportunity of beholding at our Leiſure one of the fineſt ſhews in the World: For the *Dutch* Fleet drawn up in the Line of Battel poſſeſs'd the whole Paſſage, and altho' we cou'd diſcern no other Object round about us than that of War, yet nothing was ſo peaceful as our Road. Thus we enjoy'd in ſafety what can ſcarce be ſeen elſewhere without Danger, and it ſeem'd as if good Fortune had peopl'd this ſpacious Deſert on purpoſe to divert us, and to take off the

tediouſ-

tediouſneſs of our Voyage. This vaſt Element lying in profound tranquillity ſeem'd as it were to humble it ſelf at the formidable appearance of that Naval Army. But 'tis not alwaies ſo gentle (My Lord) it ſometimes reſumes its Rage, and ſports it ſelf with that arrogant Fury, driving thoſe huge Machines before it, as the Wind does the Duſt. We were inform'd that this Fleet was fitted out to prevent the Deſigns that were fear'd on the ſide of *France*; and without troubling ourſelves any farther with State-Affairs we continu'd our courſe thro' the *Thames*.

But I ought to remember that I am directing my Diſcourſe to Your Moſt Serene Highneſs, who is better vers'd in the Knowledge of the Affairs of *Europe*, and has receiv'd a clearer Information from Hiſtory alone, of the Particulars contain'd in my Letter, than myſelf who have examin'd 'em with the ſtricteſt Inquiry that cou'd be made. Therefore this Preſent which I make Your Highneſs is much leſs mine than

than a Recapitulation of Your own Lights, which I bring to Your Memory. And indeed, this is all that can be offer'd to a Prince who is ignorant of nothing, and that I durſt attempt to produce as a publick Demonſtration that I am,

MY LORD,

Your Moſt Serene Higneſs's

Moſt humble and Moſt obedient Servant,

CHARLES PATIN.

THE

THE FOURTH RELATION

To His Most Serene Highness,

Antony Ulrick,

Duke of BRUNSWICK *and* LUNENBURG.

MY LORD,

IT is a very great Honour to me that Your Most Serene Highness condescends so far as to be mindful of me, and that too with signal marks of Magnificence; that my Desires are prevented; that I am loaded with Favours; and that Your Highness has thought fit to attribute to the single Opinion you have conceiv'd of me, what

what might well ſerve as a Récompence for an extraordinary Merit and for much more conſiderable Services. I cannot but be ſurpriz'dat it, I confeſs, and not daring to penetrate into the depth of Your Judgment, am conſtrain'd to ſet a greater value upon myſelf, notwithſtanding the vanity of ſuch Thoughts. Indeed (My Lord) 'tis to partake of ſomewhat of that exquiſit diſcerning Faculty, to know how to eſteem You, as I do: The Luſtre of Grandeur is apt to dazzle common Eyes, but does not alwaies cauſe admiration in thoſe that have been well enlighten'd: For neither that Highneſs of Birth, nor that Illuſtrious Rank which Your Moſt Serene Highneſs holds in the Empire, is capable of commanding my Attention; ſo many rare Endowments, ſo many Divine Characters imprinted on Your Noble Mind, are the only Charms that attract my Eyes: And this Proſpect (My Lord) being alwaies fixt upon the moſt Heroick Points of Antiquity, does not ceaſe

ceaſe to have a particular regard to to Your admirable Perfections. I cou'd even preſume to avouch, that I have diſcern'd in Your Perſon more excellent Qualities than I have ever read of; but I ſhall not enlarge any farther upon this copious Theme.

Your Highneſs is a Lover of Curioſity: How fortunate is the Deſtiny! how happy is the Inclination! that a Prince ſhou'd be induc'd to recreate himſelf ſo pleaſantly, and that that interval of Leiſure which happens after the Tranſaction of the moſt important Affairs of State, ſhou'd refine his Mind and augment its Vigour: For theſe ſorts of Studies ſerve to divert without amuſing, and to employ without confining; alwaies retaining the Animal Spirits in a convenient Elevation without Diſturbance, and in Activity without any Fatigues. *Curioſity* is the ſecond Employment of Heroes, but more eſpecially that of Medals: Theſe everlaſting Monuments, theſe little Sanctuaries of the Memory of illuſtrious Perſonages;

ſonages; theſe ſacred Pledges of Vertue and Glory, ſhew us the moſt beautiful *Idea's* of Antiquity, and diſcover 'em in their innate ſimplicity; inſomuch that they may be ſeen as they really are in their entire, Luſtre and Perfection. They are properly ſo many Pieces of Metal, animated as it were with a ſecret Life that does not take its riſe from the Work-man; but proceeds from I know not what Energy communicated from the incomparable Originals to their Images. This is not the Thing it ſelf but the Quinteſſence of it, neither is it a repreſentation of the Man but of the Demi-God. What delight is there (My Lord) in taking an Eſtimate of Your Qualities from thoſe great Examples which ſeem as yet to have an influence over their Copies; to judge of them by You, and to obſerve in them that which You find in Yourſelf? To diſcover at firſt ſight that all Ages have had their Heroes; and if ſome have been more renowned than others, 'tis becauſe the Occaſions were

were more opportune, and not in regard that their Endowments were not equally conſpicuous.

Hiſtory ſupplies us with a Relation of paſt Occurrences and produces the particular circumſtances of Time, but the exact Truth and the niceſt Points are often wanting; or the manner of Expreſſion does not furniſh us with a true *Idea* of the nature of the Things, as they appear in the Medal. This is not a proper Place to diſcourſe of every Particular that we know on this Subject; but give me leave (My Lord) to declare, that I have not met with ſo many Ingenious Lovers of Curioſity elſewhere as in *Germany*. This part of *Europe*, which has peopl'd all the others, has reſerv'd the beſt Treaſures to it ſelf; ſo that it may well be affirm'd that the reſt is only the Refuſe, and in the compariſon we ſhall alwaies find a very great inequality. It is true indeed that there are ſome more fashionable People, whoſe Manners are more polite, and that wou'd have the

advantage if they were seen only once or twice, so that it seems as if their study'd Regularity serv'd only to cover their Deformities, and perhaps Your Most Serene Highness may have already made this Reflection that even where no solid Judgment is to be found, there appears a kind of modish Air or affected Gallantry, which dazzles the Eyes; at least I have often observ'd it in *France*. Again, where no sense of Honour nor real Generosity is to be met with, there is a studious affectation of Civil Carriage, and a certain number of Cadences which seem to supply the defect, and to afford some satisfaction but are really nothing less than Vertue. The *Germans* (My Lord) are more Grave and naturally endu'd with a great deal of Solidity: They are what they appear to be, but in regard that they do not appear at first sight altogether as they are, much Skill or at least Application is requisite, to discover their Merit. Among them more especially, good Nature and Courtesie

teſie are in their natural Purity, and their Integrity of manners is altogether plain without any adulterate mixture or diſguiſe; which is every where the Character of a generous and free Temper, that cannot endure Affectation. Theſe People are ready to perform whatever they undertake in good earneſt, without putting themſelves to any trouble to find out agreeable and ſpecious manners of ſetting about the Work; ſo that a Man may ſoon know when they bear good will toward him and when not: In ſhort, to make uſe of the Terms of one of our Miniſters of State: *The Heart never appears there in Maſcarade, but Sincerity and Candour are the diſtinguiſhing Marks of the Country.* *Tacitus* had declar'd as much ſixteen hundred years ago, *Nullos mortalium armis aut fide ante* Germanos *eſſe.* i.e. *None ever ſurpaſs'd the* Germans *in Valour and Fidelity.*

It is of no great importance to know, whether the Love of Curioſity be common among 'em, upon account of that

natural Inclination they have for Truth, which is discover'd in it as it were in its source; or by reason of that severity of Temper, which of all the Divertisements of the Mind, induces 'em to make choice of the noblest and most profitable. However, 'tis certain that Curiosity is most honour'd and sought for by the best means in those Parts, and I have every where found this Disposition predominant. I shall here subjoyn some Discoveries which have been made by me in my last Journey, which Gratitude obliges me to consecrate to Your Most Serene Highness, not being able at present to do any of greater moment for Your Service.

I shall begin then with *Kniebis* in *Schwaben*. What a prodigious Mountain is this (My Lord)! Its vast height, which leaves the Clouds far below it, and set my Feet almost in Heaven, surpriz'd me less than the two Seasons, which I saw there at the same time, and at the distance only of four Paces one

one from another, that is to ſay, Heat and Cold met together, which every where elſe make ſo great a noiſe over our Heads; the Reaſon (as they ſay) is, becauſe they cannot agree in a Neutral Country, but altho' they be neighbours, yet if each be detain'd in its reſpective Region, nothing is more quiet and calm. If this Obſervation in Natural Philoſophy be true, I am content to referr myſelf to it; however, I very well remember that I was frozen and broil'd within a Moment without hearing any ſuch Noiſe.

I left the Prodigy ſoon after, in order to paſs to *Wirtemberg*. The Hills thereabouts appear'd to me the fineſt and moſt delightful in the World, being altogether beſet with Vine-yard Plots and Corn-fields. Theſe plentiful Crops by I know not what Diſpoſition caus'd by the ſituation of the Country, form a moſt pleaſant Land-skip on all ſides, and a kind of Regularity which is extreamly ſurprizing. The Inhabitants are very ſociable; perhaps, be-

cauſe they are ſupply'd with all manner of Conveniences. Thus a good accomodation at home naturally inſpires us with ſentiments of Civility toward Strangers, but theſe People owe part of this Domeſtick happineſs to the Generoſity of their Prince, ſo that one cannot caſt an Eye upon 'em, without every were perceiving the marks of the Gentleneſs of his Government. Power and Authority are only exerted in Protection and Diſcipline, and this is the only uſe that is there made of Soveraignty; ſo that I am apt to believe, nothing more is needful for the eternizing of his Memory. How difficult it is to uſe abſolute Power with ſo much moderation; and what a degree of Conſtancy and Magnanimity (My Lord) is requiſite to attempt nothing when one is in capacity of doing every thing, and to maintain the exerciſe of ſo many Vertues amidſt all the bad Examples of the degenerate Age! I ſhall ſtop here without extending my Reflection any farther, which wou'd be too hard a Task.

a Task. The Rarities of the College of

TUBINGUEN

Are more agreeable to my Inclination, and I am desirous of mentioning 'em to Your most Serene Highness, as being one of the principal Ornaments of *Wirtemberg*. Every thing is there conformable to the illustrious name which it bears: The Building with its outer-Courts and Embellishments is Magnificent; it is also very spacious, and its Appartments well order'd for the convenience of all those sorts of Schools and publick Exercises which are there perform'd. There are divers Masters, not only endu'd with singular Abilities, but also with all manner of Politeness and Courtesie, so that the Scholars under 'em soon make a considerable progress in all the parts of Humane Literature. Their Tables are not only plentifully furnish'd with all sorts of necessary Provisions, but even with Dainties: The Division of Time is so well ma-

nag'd, that that exact distribution of Hours for every particular Employment, formes a settl'd Custom, which becomes very agreeable to the Disposition of the Students; insomuch that it appears less to be a regular Discipline than a well order'd Liberty. But in regard that every thing is establish'd upon a Noble Foundation, none but Persons of the highest Quality can be admitted into that College; neither is there any Mixture allow'd. For 'tis alledg'd that in that tender Age a mean Air wou'd prove contagious, and those marks of Distinction which inspire 'em with a sence of their good Fortune, afterward induces 'em to assume that Majestick Air, which ought to be the Character of their high Station. Thus (My Lord) without running into the common Road amidst the Crowd of ignoble and vulgar People, they attain to the most absolute Accomplishments, and pass over with the same steps to the Court, and to the most Honourable Employments either in Church or State; neither

ther do they ſtand in need of any other *Medium* or of being educated in anv other Schools or Academies. M. *de Merlay*, who is de Chief Governour, as alſo M. *May* and M. *Cramer* Profeſſors, are Perſons of extraordinary Merit, and no ſmall Ornaments to the College. I ſhall alwaies lye under an Obligation even during my whole Life to His Moſt Serene Highneſs the Duke of *Wirtemberg*, for permitting me to reſide there for ſome time, and to take notice at my leaſure of this curious manner of Inſtitution.

After my departure from *Tubinguen* I ſet forward to

STUGART.

There to pay thoſe Reſpects which were due from me to His Moſt Serene Highneſs, and to aſſure him that whatever I might be capable of doing for his Service, I ſhou'd never have reaſon to be ſatisfy'd with my performances: However, that tho' this Inability were the effect of my Misfortune, yet it

ſhou'd never proceed from my Ingratitude: His Highneſs was pleas'd to give me leave to augment his Treaſure with ſome Medals that I had brought. The fine Place where they are depoſited and the good company that they enjoy is ſufficient to take away any regret they might have for the loſs of their firſt Maſter: And indeed, I am much better pleas'd to ſee 'em in ſo Illuſtrious Hands than in my own. His Highneſs often viſits 'em, and I doubt not, but that his Inclination attracts (as I may ſo ſay) the greater part of His Moſt Serene Family. The Princes his Sons are all well proportion'd in their Bodies and have ſingular Endowments of the Mind; ſo that Time, that is to ſay Age is only wanting to cauſe 'em to be admir'd by all *Europe*. I ſaw at

NIEUSTADT

Another Repoſitory, but it wou'd be improper for me to commend it, becauſe 'tis almoſt entirely the Work of my own hands, or at leaſt the Product.

duct of my Invention. His moſt Serene Highneſs Duke *Frederick* takes as much delight in it as it deſerves, and often diverts himſelf there with much ſatisfaction. I have been told that the Dutcheſs has a favourable regard to thoſe that afford her theſe pleaſant Entertainments, and that She was not offended at my Viſits. Perhaps alſo She may be ſomewhat addicted to Curioſity, and that being Siſter to Your Moſt Serene Highneſs, Her Inclination may lead her to ſuch kind of Divertiſements; however, if She be not curious in Medals, She is ſo at leaſt in Jewels. I have ſeen in Her Appartment a precious Cheſt, that weighs more than myſelf, in which is contain'd nothing but Diamonds, Emeralds and Pearls. This is a very rare ſort of Curioſity, but 'tis not expos'd to the view of all manner of Perſons. For altho' 'tis capable of affording an Univerſal Delight, and is admir'd as well by the Ignorant as by the Learned and Ingenious; yet 'tis eſteem'd as a very great Privilege to get

a ſight

a ſight of it. To conclude, nothing is here wanting, either with reſpect to Nobility, Ingenuity, Curioſity, Riches or even Happineſs it ſelf. I ſhou'd have ſeen at

ANSPACH.

Some very conſiderable Rarities; but it fell out unluckily for me that the Prince was gone to pay a Viſit to that beautiful Marchioneſs of *Durlach*, whom he afterward took to Wife. But I arriv'd ſo much the ſooner at

NOREMBERG or NURNBERG,

A City that has acquir'd ſo great Reputation, and deſerves as much. Which of theſe two (My Lord) wou'd Your Highneſs think fit to preferr *Noremberg* or *Augsburg?* Indeed they both bear away the Bell from the other Cities of *Germany*, in regard of their Beauty, Extent, Neatneſs, Concourſe of People, and the Magnificence of their Buildings. The Marqueſs of *Durlach*, to whom they are both well known, finds

Augs-

Augsburg more ſtately in ſome Places, but declares at the ſame time that *Noremberg* is all over Beautiful. I obſerv'd it to be well ſituated and full of civiliz'd People, but that which afforded me greater ſatisfaction is, that Curioſity is there very much in vogue, that it ſupplies the place of Neatneſs and Elegancy, being not only ſufficiently known, but alſo highly eſteem'd among the Inhabitants. I ſaw in the Houſe of M. *de Viatis* an infinite number of Rarities, and every thing that is proper to be admitted into the *Muſæum* or Repoſitory of an Ingenious Antiquary, *viz.* Books, Paintings, Medals, *&c.* But his Eagerneſs, tranſport of Paſſion, Frenzy or whatever elſe you pleaſe to call it, is much to be admir'd in one particular, that is to ſay, in heaping up a prodigious Maſs of Arms, which are more eſpecially remarkable, either upon account of the Work-manſhip or for ſome notable Hiſtorical Circumſtance. He ſhew'd me the Sword that put *Olden-Barnveldt* to ſilence, and in that point

point did more than even the whole Power of the House of *Austria* was able to effect. And indeed, the very sight of it wou'd be sufficient to affright the boldest Oratour. He also presented to my view that which was employ'd in cutting off so many Heads at *Prague* during the Rebellion, and the Partizan which pierc'd the Body of *Wallstein* at *Agria*. This last Weapon attracted my Eyes, and oblig'd me to make some Reflections upon the Destiny of this formidable Favourite; who cou'd have imagin'd that so firm a settlement of Grandeur, so great Authority and Power cou'd be so suddenly quash'd with so very little difficulty! The whole World was in expectation of the event of his Enterprises; the Empire trembl'd at his Proceedings, and Foreigners were ready to ground upon his Designs the establishment of all their Affairs: In a word, preparations were making even to change the very frame of the Universe, when a blow given by a pitiful Fellow cast him to the Ground, and there was

no

no longer any talk of this great Man.

There are alſo to be ſeen the Arms of the moſt Potent Princes of the laſt Age: I know not whether it were a turn of my Imagination; but it ſeem'd to me (My Lord) as if that ſparkling Luſtre which darted forth on all ſides, was leſs the brightneſs of the Metal than the Reflection of ſo many fierce Blows and Heroical Atchievments. Indeed there is nothing that imprints a more lively *Idea* on the Mind than theſe ſorts of Objects; but perhaps the Difficulty that there is in gathering together ſuch precious ſpoils, hinders the Curioſity from being ſo common.

As for the Medals, there are not very many of the firſt rank, but others are to be met with almoſt every where, and in the Hands of all ſorts of Perſons; whether the Love of Curioſity has made the Collection; or whether Wealth which alwaies brings along with it whatever is moſt precious, has conveyd 'em thither. However, M. *Wolkamer*

kamer enjoys a better ſhare of 'em than others, and Your Highneſs may Judge of it by this Pattern, being a Golden *Julio* with the reverſe of *Auguſtus*, which I have obtain'd by his Liberality. He is a very able Phyſician, and endow'd with all thoſe excellent Qualities that procure Eſteem and Reputation. I might alſo aſſociate with him M. *Noberlein* an Apothecary of more than ordinary Parts, who has a Library and a Repoſitory, and whoſe perſonal Endowments ſet him above all thoſe whom I know of his Profeſſion: I receiv'd from him that curious Golden Medal of *Conſtantine*, which has this Inſcription: VICTOR OMNIUM GENTIUM.

There are many Learned Men in this City; Antiquity, Hiſtory, Politicks, Eloquence, and the Mechanical Arts are there in a flouriſhing State. Much time might be ſpent in entertaining Your Moſt Serene Highneſs, if I ſhou'd go about to call to mind every thing that might be ſaid upon this Subject. I ſhall only add one word concerning

M.

M. *Grundler*, a Monk, who (as he ſaies) had lately embrac'd the Reform'd Religion, according to the Doctrine of *Luther*: But to juſtifie to me the change of his opinion it wou'd be requiſite for him to have as much command over Men's Reaſon, as he has over their Eyes, to which he repreſents whatever he thinks fit, and in any manner whatever at his pleaſure; for he is abſolutely Maſter of the moſt abſtruſe Secrets in Opticks. This is that Art (My Lord) which is capable of fixing half the World in a Point, and which has found out means to extract viſual Repercuſſions out of Chryſtal, and to draw near the moſt remote Objects by certain Re-productions of *Species* and Correſpondences of Proſpects, which are extended in the moſt limited ſpaces from the Diſtances as far as the Eye can reach. In ſhort, 'tis that fallicious Art that deceives our Sight, and which with the Rule and Compaſs diſorders all our Senſes. But our Artiſt proceeds yet farther; for he can even remove

Ghoſts

Ghosts from their Stations at his pleasure, without any assistance from the Infernal Regions. Some mention has been already made to Your Most Serene Highness of that Sphœrical Looking-glass, which receives the several *Species* of remote Objects thro' a small Thread of light, and which rolling about in the dark, imprints 'em on it, and causes 'em to follow its Motion; so that real Phantoms and Ghosts are now no longer sensible of the other World. I know divers Persons of great courage who have chang'd pale at the sight of these Sports and of these Magical Artifices.

And with M. *Grundler's* good leave, all the Esteem that I had of his profound Learning, was not able to free me from that Dread which seiz'd upon my Spirits on that occasion; insomuch that I was apt to believe that there never was in the World a greater Magitian than he: For it seem'd to me as if I had a sight of Paradise, of Hell and of wand'ring Spirits and Phantoms, so

that

that altho' I know myſelf to be endu'd with ſome meaſure of Reſoluteneſs, yet at that time I wou'd willingly have given one half to ſave the other: All theſe Apparitions ſuddenly diſappear'd and gave place to Shews of another Nature: For in a moment, I ſaw the Air fill'd with all ſorts of Birds, almoſt after the ſame manner as they are uſually painted round about *Orpheus*, and in the twinkling of an Eye, a Country-Wedding appear'd to my view, with ſo natural and lively a repreſentation that I imagin'd myſelf to be one of the Gueſts at the Solemnity. Afterward the *Horizon* of my ſight was taken up with a Palace ſo ſtately, that nothing like it can be produc'd, but in the Imagination; before which there were divers Perſonages running at the Ring: Theſe Heroes ſeem'd to be the Gods that were ador'd by Antiquity, and among them 'twas pleaſant to obſerve *Momus* mounted upon a *Barbary*-Horſe, and making Satyrical Reflections upon *Jupiter*, who had made a falſe ſtep amidſt

amidſt ſo jolly a company. But let us put an end to theſe Viſions and endeavour to divert Your Moſt Serene Highneſs with ſomewhat that is more ſolid.

Altho' private Perſons are very rich at *Noremberg*; yet it may be affirm'd that the State is infinitely more magnificent. This is what I have obſerv'd in the Republicks which I have ſeen, and is a Quality eſſential for their Preſervation. The *Arſenal* of this City is very well furniſh'd, and capable of affording Arms to nine or ten thouſand Men at an inſtant: The Court is a moſt noble Pile of Building, adorn'd with a vaſt quantity of valuable Paintings, among which that of this great Duke deſervedly holds the firſt Rank; and the Caſtle, which is ſuppos'd to have been built in the time of *Druſus*, anſwers well the reputation of its Antiquity. From the beſt Quarter, which ſerves upon occaſion as an Appartment for the Emperours, the whole City may be diſcover'd, and (if one may be allow'd to ſay ſo) an entirely perfect *Horizon*:

For

For there is nothing in the adjacent Plains to bound the ſight, and the weakneſs of the Eye only hinders it from taking a farther Proſpect. One may judge of the Height of this Place by the Detpth of its Well; which is ſo great that a very long Story may be told during the time that a Stone is thrown into it ere the noiſe of its fall be heard: Inſomuch that this Interval is ſurprizing, and I doubt whether that Well of *Joſeph* ſo much celebrated in ancient Hiſtories, and Modern Narratives, deſerves more Conſideration; at leaſt I have no mind to go thither to take the Dimenſions of it, on purpoſe to make the Compariſon. I ſaw in the Houſe of a private Cityzen thoſe curious Brazen Figures which the Magiſtrates had caus'd to be caſt, to adorn the Fountain of the great Market-Place: certainly this muſt needs have been the Work-manſhip of the Gods and not of Men, or at leaſt theſe Statues were made by Giants: For that of *Neptune* weighing three thouſand and three hundred Pounds, is alone

ſuffi-

ſufficient to brain more people than all the Giants of the Fable, and 'tis in my opinion one of the fineſt Maſter-pieces of the Age:

The publick Library after thoſe of the Emperour and the King is the fineſt that I have ſeen; for the Manuſcripts and Miniatures very much ſurpaſs others, and its ſmall Embelliſhments render it more delightful and profitable: They are the Portraitures of Learned Men, divers Skeletons of many different Animals, and ſome of thoſe Natural Curioſities, which elevate the Mind at the ſame time as they inſtruct it. The Ingenious M. *Wolkamer* has furniſh'd this Library with part of theſe Rarities, and left an Example worthy to be imitated by others. I receiv'd Information here of the Honour that the Senate had done me in making a Preſent to me of certain Medals, which they had ſent to *Paris* for my uſe; whereupon I was overjoy'd and ready to make all manner of Acknowledgments for ſo great a favour, altho' I had

not

not as yet those Treasures in my own possession.

It was requisite that the Plenty of *Noremberg* shou'd be divided, and therefore the University is settl'd at

ALTORF,

Where the Liberal Arts and Sciences flourish with all manner of splendour; the curious Publick Library being the foundation of these Studies and the Professors the Instruments. M. *Hofman* there teaches the Art of Physick with great success; but M. *Wagenseil* more particularly applies himself to the study of the *Hebrew* Tongue and of the Divinity of the *Jews*. How great delight wou'd the great *Scaliger* have taken in conferring with him about so many Difficulties relating to their Law and the *Talmud*, with which his Noble Mind was so much taken up! None ever attain'd to so profound skill in these matters since the Nativity of *Jesus Christ*, and since *Scaliger*'s time (as I am apt to believe) none has advanc'd the

the knowledge of 'em ſo far. This moſt Ingenious Perſon takes much delight in the viewing of Medals, and is well vers'd in the method of diſtinguiſhing 'em: I am alſo indebted to his Courteſie for a Greek one of *Gordianus*, coin'd at *Byzantium*, which I ſhall publiſh at a convenient opportunity.

At the diſtance of about three daies Journey from *Noremberg* ſtands

BAREIT.

It is a ſmall Town which with its adjacent Territory ſerves as an Inheritance to a Prince of the Houſe of *Brandenburg*. He who is at preſent Maſter of it, at firſt took to Wife the Daughter of the Elector of *Saxony*, and afterwards marry'd that of the Duke of *Wirtemberg*, namely *Sophia*, that prudent, judicious and magnificent Princeſs: She is highly honour'd by all thoſe who know her, becauſe her Merit requires it, and even in regard that ſhe is much addicted to Curioſity. Her Repoſitory is as it were a Sore-houſe of *Golconda*; I ſaw there

there, all thoſe choice precious Stones, which are uſually taken out of the Mines of that Country, and among others one longer and broader than my Eye, very thick and perfectly clear; It is a Diamond of great value by reaſon of its extraordinary beauty and weight. If the Town of *Bareit* be ſo rich in its Repoſitory 'tis no leſs ſo in its Wine-Cellar: I have been there (My Lord) and ſhou'd not have been able to return from thence, if I had follow'd the Advice of thoſe that conducted me thither. Perhaps *Ulyſſes* wou'd not have been ſo ſober at his departure from this Place, as when he left *Circe*'s inchanted Iſland; for here he wou'd have met with the Liquors of his own native ſoil, accompany'd with all the Delicates of the Weſtern Countries: Indeed theſe kinds of Rencounters ſometimes put a ſtop to the carrying on of the moſt generous Deſigns. I have been inform'd that the Prince ſpares no coſts in making thoſe agreeable Proviſions, as neither does the Princeſs in adorning her Cabinet of Jewels.

This delectable ſtore of Rarities and Riches did no longer retard my Journey than during ſo much time as was requiſite to take a view of 'em. Afterward I ſet forward to *Saxony* and arriv'd at

JENA,

Where I ſaw that ſo flouriſhing Univerſity, to which all the Students of the North uſually reſort to pay their firſt Hommages. There are above 3000. of 'em, and 'tis probable that their number wou'd be augmented if the profound Peace which they now enjoy ſhou'd drive away all ſuſpicion of a future War. Otherwiſe a ſmall Commotion wou'd be ſufficient to terrifie the Muſes, and I am afraid that at the very firſt diſcharge of a Cannon they wou'd all quit their claim to their Mount *Parnaſſus*. However, the Prince who is of the Houſe of *Saxony* cauſes this Univerſity to be enlarg'd, and leaves no means uneſſay'd that may tend to encreaſe

creaſe its ancient Splendour. I was there acquainted with two very eminent Profeſſors, *viz.* M. *Rolfinus* and M. *Boſius*, the former is very Famous for his skill in the Art of Phyſick, and the other for that of Hiſtory: But I have reaſon to fear that they will not long poſſeſs thoſe honourable Stations, one of 'em being very old, and extreamly indiſpos'd; neither does the other enjoy a much greater degree of Health, altho' he be much younger. This M. *Boſius* has divers conſiderable Medals and is well vers'd in the knowledge of 'em; He permitted me to draw with a Pen ſome Copies, which may one day be of uſe to the Republick of Learning, and in the mean while ſerve to adorn my Manuſcripts.

Give me leave (My Lord) to repreſent to You a Character of this Prince in a few Words, who notwithſtanding his Youth is endu'd with as much Judgment as the moſt accompliſh'd; ſo that nothing ſeems to be wanting to him but an occaſion of making known his

excellent Endowments to the World. He has a particular reſpect for *France* and its Natives, and ſpeaks their Language as politely as the Perſons of Quality at *Paris* and in the *French* Court. The Dutcheſs his Wife was born Dutcheſs of *Trimouille*, and apparently promotes this Inclination. What ſhall I ſay in commendation of her Vertue and generous Temper, which were not ſufficiently known either in *France* or *Germany*? The Ermine which I gave for her Device may diſcover ſomewhat of it in theſe Words CANDOR MIHI SUFFICIT UNUS.

WEIMAR,

Which is ſituated in the Neighbourhood communicates its name to a Branch of the Houſe of *Saxony* to diſtinguiſh it from the Electoral. It is a Town of a moderate largeneſs, whoſe Palace nevertheleſs is extreamly ſpacious and Magnificent. That Hall in which are painted the memorable Actions

ons of Duke *Bernard* is the ſtateſieſt that I have ſeen in *Germany*. If nothing can be made finer to delight the Eye than this piece of Work-manſhip; it may be juſtly aſſirm'd that another Chamber is contriv'd on purpoſe to divert the Mind, where thoſe Perſons who ſtand in the middle, cannot hear ſo much as one Word that is ſpoken by thoſe that are plac'd at the ends. One wou'd ſuſpect it to be a Magical Artifice, and indeed, 'tis very ſurprizing, yet 'tis only a Device of Architecture, which conveys the ſound of the Voice along the concave Line of the arched Roof to the other end, without diſperſing it thro' the great *Vacuum* of the ſpacious Chamber. But my Mind was taken up with much more melancholy Thoughts, as I was travelling from *Jena* to *Leipſick* thro' thoſe vaſt Plains, which ſeem as yet to reek with that prodigious quantity of Blood which was ſpilt there about forty years ago. What ſtrange *Idea's* then preſented themſelves to my Imagination! There was ſlain (as they told

me) the great *Guſtavus*; there *Papenheim* was wounded; there he dy'd in bringing him back to *Leipſick*; there was planted the Artillery of the Imperialiſts, and there that of the *Swedes*; there was the main Battel, and the greateſt ſlaughter, and there were interr'd the nine or ten thouſand Men that remain'd in the Field. All the Towns round about will for a long time bear the lamentable Marks of this furious War. It ſeem'd as if I there ſaw 'em all together; ſo that *Lutzen*, *Namburg* and *Weiſſenfeld* in particular poſſeſs'd my Mind much longer than my Eyes.

It is known to all Merchants, that there are great Fairs kept at

LEIPSICK.

Altho' Learned Men are ſufficiently inform'd of the Conſtitutions of its Univerſity, yet they have not ſo good an Account of its Curioſities. I there view'd the Repoſitory of Burgomaſter *Lau-*

Laurents full of all ſorts of Rarities: But his Houſe is a Palace, which is more valuable than the Repoſitory: His *Daughter* is eſteem'd as a very vertuous Gentle-woman, who is well skill'd in various Sciences and knows how to expreſs 'em in ſeveral Languages; which rare Qualities may be ſufficient to ſet a higher value upon her Perſon than upon the Houſe and Repoſitory. I had alſo a ſight of divers Medals in ſome other Places, and among others in the renowned *Muſæum* of M. *Meyer*, which is to be expos'd to ſale; but if every thing that I have been told concerning this Repoſitory be true, I had as many Ducates about me as wou'd be ſufficient to pay for the Purchaſe. One of thoſe Perſons who ſhew'd me theſe Rarities, and is in part Heir to 'em, was very angry at me, when he heard me ſay, that his Copper-Medals of *Otho* were not Genuine: But he was ſo firmly perſwaded to the contrary, that I was very near receiving an Affront as the Reward of my too ingenuous Sincerity,

beſides the diſappointment of being depriv'd of the ſight of the reſt. This unlucky Accident made me take a Reſolution not to ſpeak ſo much as one word for the future when I met with people of ſuch a peeviſh Humour, and not to declare the Truth upon the like occaſions, till I were ready to depart from the Place. However, there is to be ſeen a large ſiz'd Copper-Medal of *Julia* the Wife of *Auguſtus*, which in my mind, wou'd be the moſt precious of this Repoſitory, if I had no grounds to ſuſpect it to be counterfeit: Its Conſecration is apparent from the Figure of a Peacock and the Inſcription. Beſides theſe there are ſome other good Gold and Silver Medals of which I took a *Memorandum*, but eight hundred Crowns were demanded for 'em, which is a greater ſumm of Money than I was willing to lay out upon ſuch an Account.

WIT-

WITTEMBERG

Is a fair City well fortify'd both by Nature and Art, and adorn'd with an Univerſity: But the Students in Divinity are not there endu'd with ſo much Moderation as in the other Places where the ſame Religion is predominant: They are more rude and (as I durſt avouch it) more outragious than elſewhere. In the Church of the Caſtle they take delight in ſhewing to Strangers the *Sancta Sanctorum* of the High Altar deſpoil'd of every thing that it contain'd. *Oſſa Sanctorum debent quieſcere:* i. e. *The Bones of the Saints ought to lye at reſt:* (ſay they) *We have bury'd under that Stone hard by, all the Relicks which the Papiſts were wont to adore there, and this was one of the firſt effects of our Reformation.* I likewiſe ſaw divers Paintings rather ſcandalous than edifying, and one among others in which the Painter has introduc'd Do-

ctor *Martin Luther* and D. *Philip Melanchon* adminiſtring the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper; on their left hand is a Repreſentation of Hell thro' the wide mouth of a Fiend, in the inſide of which appears a Pope attended with Cardinals, Prelates and Monks, I cou'd not forbear asking the Perſon that conducted me, whether that were a Place dediceted to Divine Service, and whether theſe Pictures inſpir'd thoſe People with Devotion? In the ſame Church are erected two very ſtately Brazen Statues of the two Dukes and Electors of *Saxony*, *Frederick* III. and *John:* The former founded the Univerſity of *Wittemberg*, changing the Religion of his Country, but the other compleated the Work, and preſented his Confeſſion of Faith to the Emperour *Charles* V. at *Augsburg*. I ſtay'd in this Place ſo much the more willingly to take a view of two admirable Paintings of *Albert Durer*, and of two Portraitures of *Luther* and *Melanchon*, as large as the Life, drawn by *Lucas*

Lucas Cranis, which are plac'd over againſt 'em and above their Tombs. There are alſo ſome other Pieces of the ſame Painter, but none ſo odd as that which I ſaw in the principal Church of the City, which is as it were the Parochial. It is drawn by an excellent Artiſt and repreſents our Saviour *Jeſus Chriſt* follow'd by St. *Peter* and ſome other Apoſtles who fell into the Hands of *Judas* and the *Jews*: Your Highneſs cou'd never imagine what manner of Ornaments are appropriated to 'em: For our Saviour's Perſon appears wearing a Triple Crown upon his Head, exactly as the Pope is painted at *Rome*, and thoſe that accompany him are cloath'd in the Habit of Cardinals, Biſhops, Prieſts, *&c.* Is this a true repreſentation of the *Jews* who betray'd and deliver'd up *Jeſus Chriſt*? nevertheleſs this is their meaning. I have ſeen many *Lutherans* elſewhere, and have alwaies found 'em more moderate. Indeed Reproaches ſerve only

only to exaſperate the Minds of People and to excite Hatred and Animoſities, and what can be expected in the end, but all ſorts of Calamities? I am much rather inclin'd to pronounce with a low voice, *Doce nos Deus vias tuas*, &c. *O Lord teach us thy Statutes.* Upon the whole, the Memory of Dr. *Luther* is extreamly honour'd in that Country; ſo that the Inhabitants have a great Veneration for the Places thro' which he paſs'd; the Chambers where he ſlept; the Books that he read, and the Gardens where he walkt: They have likewiſe given his name to a certain Spring, which is diſtant about a mile from the City, becauſe he was often wont to repair thither to ſtudy and to hold Conferences with his Friends concerning the Reformation which he was about to introduce.

We continu'd our Journey very ſpeedily to

BERLIN.

Altho' the extent of the Country be very large, yet Travellers are wont to ride poſte upon this Road in Chariots that run inceſſantly day and night; neither is there any reſt to be taken but only to change the Horſes. I was deliver'd from this Fatigue as ſoon as I ſaw *Berlin*, and every thing there appear'd ſo beautiful to me, that I fancy'd there was a kind of opening in the Firmament, thro' which the Sun diſpens'd its moſt benigne Influences to this Territory; neither are thoſe diſmal Solitudes to be ſeen any longer, thro' which I had lately travell'd. The City is compos'd as it were of three others, whoſe Buildings are very regular, and for the moſt part after the *Italian* method of Architecture. The Foreſt which is ſituated at the diſtance only of half a mile from thence, affords much delight to the Prince, who maintains in it numerous

merous Heards of Deer and all ſorts of Game; where he often diverts himſelf with Hunting, after ſuch an extraordinary and pleaſant manner, as very few Perſons are capable of apprehending it: I have even heard it reported, that he knows ſo preciſely the very moment when the wild Bore is ready to paſs by, that he leaps upon his back as it were that of a Horſe, and ſitting aſtride ſtabbs the Beaſt under him. This circumſtance alone is ſufficient to ſtrike terrour into my Mind, and none can bear ſuch Affection toward this Prince as I do, without fearing at leaſt the Mis-fortunes that may happen to his Noble Perſon, by expoſing it to ſo deſperate an Adventure; Therefore I wou'd willingly give him the ſame Advice that *Venus* once did to her beloved *Adonis*:

——*In audaces non eſt audacia tuta,*
Neve feras quibus arma dedit natura,
laceſſe;

Ful-

Fulmen habent acres in aduncis dentibus apri.

The Gardens are there full of Orange and Lemmon Trees, Jaſmin and all kinds of Flowers, and in a word, afford all thoſe charming Delights which have procur'd *Italy*, the Royal ſtyle of *Queen of Countries*, by reaſon of the advantage of its Climate and the fruitfulneſs of its Soil.

The Caſtle in which his Electoral Highneſs reſides, is a very ancient Fabrick, and its Architecture ſhews a kind of Majeſtick Air; but the modern Buildings joyn'd to it are moſt commodious. The Library is there plac'd in ſo magnificent an Appartment, that I know none that ſurpaſſes it in Beauty. Indeed it well deſerves ſo advantageous a ſituation, for 'tis one of the fineſt and moſt compleat in the World, both as to the number and choice of the Books of which it conſiſts: The Cabinet of Medals that accompanies it, in like manner may well be thought worthy

to

to be view'd by all ingenious Lovers of Curioſity. His Electoral Highneſs, who is entirely addicted to the adminiſtration of the Government does not ceaſe nevertheleſs to allow ſome time for the compleating of this Collection. One wou'd ſcarce imagine how great a progreſs he has made in the Work, only within his own Territories about *Weſel*, *Santen* and *Cleves*, where a great quantity of theſe Medals has been found, and (what is moſt important) even of thoſe that are very rare: That of *Cornuficius* is of this number, than which I never ſaw a finer, but I ſhall not here produce a particular Deſcription of any of 'em: I have *Memorandum's* of thoſe that are moſt valuable, and theſe Notes are as good luck wou'd have it, very conſiderable; nay I have even delineated with a Pen thoſe that I judg'd to be ſingular: But they were ſo numerous, that I was oblig'd another day to deſire leave to employ myſelf in the ſame Work: I remember that I ſpent the ſecond time five

five or six hours in the enjoyment of this agreeable Diverſion, and that I very much enrich'd my Manuſcripts with thoſe Rarities; But altho' I had obſerv'd only the tenth part of 'em, yet I ſhou'd have thought my Journey undertaken to very good purpoſe. The cuſtody of theſe choice Treaſures is committed to M. *Heimbach*, who is a very great Admirer of 'em, and I doubt not but that he contributes, as far as his utmoſt Abilities will admit, to the ſatisfaction of which the Elector his Maſter is deſirous in theſe Matters. Indeed this Prince is as exact in his ſcrutiny as is poſſible, which is apparently the effect of the skill that he has acquir'd in ſuch Curioſities, and of the ſagacity of his Judgment. He did me the Honour once to tell me, that he took great delight in this Employment, and that he wou'd ſpend more time in it, as ſoon as the more important Affairs of State cou'd allow him ſo much leaſure. However, (My Lord) the Sea-

ſon

ſon was very improper for the carrying on of our Studies; in regard that then there was no talk in *Berlin*, nor even in the whole Marquiſate, but of the Paſſage and Levies of Soldiers. In this Conjuncture all *Europe* had regard to his Electoral Highneſs's Conduct; it was alſo well known that the *Hollanders* did not hope for a more potent nor more ready Protector, and that the Aſſiſtance he afforded 'em, was ſufficient to prevent, or at leaſt to deferr their Ruin. His memorable Actions perform'd not long ſince, have gain'd him ſo great renown in *Poland* and *Sweden*, that his very name alone is capable of ſupporting the Intereſt of that Party which he ſhall think fit to favour. In a word, he is a Prince of an admirable *Genius*, inſomuch that I never ſaw any Man that had not a reſpect for his Perſon, and as for my own part, I muſt acknowledge that my Affections toward him are moſt cordial and ſincere: But I ought alſo

to acquaint Your Moſt Serene Highneſs that I am more particularly oblig'd to the ſame Prince for the kind Entertainment he afforded me at *Berlin*; for the Offers with which he was pleas'd to honour me, and for his Generoſity in condeſcending ſo far as to tell me that he was deſirous to hold a Correſpondence with me. I hope this Word may not be offenſive to You (My Lord) His Electoral Highneſs only thought fit to lay his commands upon me, in Matters relating to Curioſity, ancient Hiſtory and Medals, and I have reaſon to take it very ill, if my Enemies ſhou'd ſeek an occaſion from thence to create me new Troubles: As to thoſe that are paſt, I doubt not but God, the King and Time, will do me Juſtice, and indeed, it might have been already done; but 'tis my Duty to wait with Patience.

In the Elector of *Brandenburg*'s Court at *Berlin* there is another illuſtrious Perſonage, as well vers'd in Curioſity as any

any that I know, I mean in the knowledge of Medals, which we call by way of Excellency the moſt delicate Curioſity: He is a Privy Councellour to his Electoral Highneſs, who has as great a quantity of Medals in his poſſeſſion as is poſſible for a private Perſon to procure: Some of 'em are ſo well preſerv'd that it ſufficiently appears that they belong to a choice Collection which is of a very old ſtanding. I was acquainted with him in *France* above twenty years ago, and notwithſtanding his youth I eaſily foreſaw his future Merit; neither were my expectations deceiv'd in this particular, for his Learning has encreas'd with his Age, and I doubt whether there be any one beſides myſelf, that takes a greater delight in Medals than he: This Noble-man has ſpent ſome years in *Italy* and has travell'd thro' the whole Continent of *Germany*, and his profound skill induces me to believe, that he has obſerv'd every thing that is neceſſary to be taken notice

notice of, in order to conſtitute an Ingenious, Learned, Judicious and abſolutely accompliſh'd Perſon. I can alſo aſſure Your Highneſs that he is one of the moſt courteous Gentle-men in the World, and I was perſwaded that I ſhou'd have done an injury to the Honourable M. *Seidel*, not to have made this *Parentheſis* in his favour. I know that he is a *Lutheran* and a zealous Profeſſour of the Reformed Religion, but that moſt inviolable Friendſhip which has been alwaies between us, and the Conformity of our Inclinations wou'd never ſuffer us to differ tho' never ſo little, about the Diverſity of our Opinions.

The two young Princes (My Lord) will be one day great Patrons of Curioſity. Their tender Age receives its form from that of the Heroes with whom they daily converſe, and His Electoral Highneſs himſelf is a domeſtick Model, from whence they cannot but take very noble *Idea's*. They have

have already attain'd to the knowledge of divers Languages, and are very expert in all ſorts of Martial Exerciſes, neither are they leſs inſtructed in thoſe Sciences which are capable of cultivating their generous Minds. For their ſeveral Appartments are rather loaded than adorn'd with Books, Geographical Maps, Chronological Tables, Globes, Sphæres and Medals. In ſhort, theſe are the Inſtruments that work Miracles by innocently maintaining Magnanimity during Proſperity, and by ſupporting it even in Adverſity. It is a general Maxime among the Prudent to be alwaies prepar'd for all manner of Events, as we learn from the Example of *Hannibal*. It is very probable that theſe Princes may alwaies ſee Fortune ſmiling and uncapable of doing 'em any injury; but 'tis a much more Royal Prærogative to have Vertue for their familiar Friend and Confident. The Baron de *Swerin* principal Miniſter of State, and a great Patron of the Muſes

ſes has inſpir'd 'em with theſe generous Sentiments, and has done a very ſignal piece of Service to His Electoral Highneſs in ſo well managing the Diſpoſitions of theſe two young Princes, and in ſo happily following the Advice of *Aurelius Victor*; who writes to this effect; *Compertum eſt eruditionem, elegantiam comitatem, præſertim Principibus neceſſaria eſſe, cùm ſine his naturæ bona quaſi incompta aut etiam horrida deſpectui ſint.* i. e. *It is certain that Learning, Curioſity and Courteouſneſs are more eſpecially neceſſary in Princes, in regard that without theſe Qualities the Endowments of Nature wou'd appear as it were unpoliſh'd, if not altogether rude and deform'd.*

Having left the Marquiſate of *Brandenburg*, I enter'd *Saxony*, where the Climate is undoubtedly more temperate, and conſequently the Soil more fruitful. I never ſaw a finer Garden than that which His Electoral Highneſs has caus'd to be cultivated in the Suburbs of *DRES-*

DRESDEN.

I there ſaw the Royal Princeſs of *Denmark*, marry'd to the Electoral Prince, who (as they ſay) takes greater Delight in theſe Walks than in any other Divertiſements. The Wines of the neighbouring Country are moſt delicious, and the Beer there brewd is as good as in any part of *Germany*. There is alſo more variety of Game than in any Place in the World, which every where cauſes good cheer and plentiful Entertainments. I am very much oblig'd to Doctor *Schubart*, in whoſe Houſe I lodg'd, upon this very account, as alſo for giving me a ſight of the moſt remarkable Curioſities in the City of *Dreſden*. I wou'd willingly make no mention of 'em at all, becauſe I am ſenſible that the moſt part of what I have to ſay as to theſe Matters is already known, and that I am not capable of expreſſing my ſelf ſufficiently

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in their commendation. This City is very Beautiful, Strong and Rich, not to add, that 'tis adorn'd, fortify'd and enrich'd more and more every day, and I have lately perus'd an advantageous Deſcription of it in a Book that bears the Title of *L'Europe Vivante*, but I am not inclin'd to make Repetitions. The Palace contains a World of Wonders, a Liſt of which has been printed, but they are not all comprehended therein. Seven ſpacious Chambers are fill'd with the richeſt Jewels that Your Highneſs can poſſibly imagine, with a prodigious quantity of Veſſels of Rock-Chryſtal, Coral and precious Stones, beſides curious Paintings drawn by *Albert Durer*, *Titian*, *Lucas Leydenſis*, *Lucas Cranis*, *Rubens* and many other excellent Maſters. I ſaw there the Life of the *Virgin Mary* repreſented by the firſt of thoſe Hands, which was carv'd in Wood, and a large piece of the real Croſs upon which our Saviour was crucify'd.

One may there also observe with much delight the Mechanical Works of divers Princes, and 'tis admirable (My Lord) to behold what Art can produce when exercis'd by so noble Hands. There is perhaps a greater number of *Automata* than in any other place in the World, and those too very large, rich and surprizing. I shou'd have spent much longer time in the Examination of 'em, were it not that my Mind was taken up with the curious Medals which presented themselves to my View. M. *Beurel*, to whose care they are committed, will e're long applie himself to these kinds of Studies, so that I doubt not but that he will find sufficient Employment in delineating a considerable number of rare ones which are there preserv'd, and in placing 'em in a more regular Order. I cou'd not get a sight of a little Chest of old Gold, because 'tis kept in the private Closet of His Electoral Highness, who was then absent from *Dresden*,

den, and came not thither during the whole time of my abode in the Town, but only to lie there one Night. This rich Treaſure is very highly valu'd and 'tis probable, that I ſhou'd have eſteem'd it no leſs if I had had the good fortune of ſeeing it. Indeed 'twas no fault of the Barons de *Frizen* who have there the moſt honourable Employments as well as the chiefeſt Merit; but as I have already declar'd, the Prince's Abſence alone depriv'd me of that ſatisfaction, which I might have otherwiſe had. However, I determine to return thither once more on purpoſe, and the Delight that I alwaies take in the viewing of Medals is ſo great, as to oblige me to reſolve upon this Journey; neither have I any regard to the loſs of time or Expences, whenever I find an opportunity to enrich my Mind with new Diſcoveries: I ſhall then have ſeen the Repoſitories of five Secular Electoral Princes, and perhaps none has ſo great an inſight as myſelf

into the admirable Curioſities of this Nature.

I know not whether it wou'd be any Divertiſement to You (My Lord) to entertain You with the Rarities contain'd in a Repoſitory of Druggs. In this caſe that of *Dreſden* may well deſerve a particular Deſcription: Your Moſt Serene Highneſs may take an Eſtimate from the number of four thouſand-Silver Boxes, of the prodigious variety of Medicaments with which they are fill'd: And indeed, almoſt as many means are there found out for the reviving of a Man as elſewhere for his Deſtruction. There are ſome Medicinal Compoſitions of very great repute; among theſe I had a taſte of that *Aqua Vitæ* which is no leſs Famous for its excellency, than ſplendid by reaſon of its gilt Papers: In a word, to ſay that His Electoral Highneſs ſometimes honours this Repoſitory with his preſence is a ſufficient commendation of it. In the ſame Place are kept divers Mum-

Mummies of all ſorts, and as theſe kinds of Curioſities are not very uſeful; ſo neither are they deſtitute of their peculiar Beauty: Of theſe ſome are White and others Black, but the later are generally embalm'd, wrapt up in Swathing-bands, and beſet with Idols or the Images of ſmall Animals and other ſuperſtitious Embelliſhments. I was elſewhere preſented with ſome Rarities of this kind which were lately dugg out of the Ground under a Pyramid in *Ægypt*: Perhaps the Repreſentation of 'em may afford ſome ſatisfaction to Your Moſt Serene Highneſs, and therefore I have caus'd a Draught of 'em to be made in a ſmall compaſs; but if the Originals be more delightful to You, I ſhall take it as a very great Honour that Your Highneſs will condeſcend ſo far as to accept 'em from my Hands.

It is a very ſingular Object to behold the Repoſitory of Skeletons; for the Founders of it have taken much pains

in cauſing 'em to be made of all ſorts of Animals, and they are preſerv'd with no leſs care and circumſpection, which is to procure 'em a kind of Immortality. To theſe are joyn'd many other ſorts of Rarities, and among others I remember that I have ſeen a Prodigy. It is a real Elephant about a Foot long which is avouch'd to be the *Fœtus* of a Woman: Let the Inquiſitive ſeek for the cauſe of ſo ſtrange a product in the effects of a depray'd Imagination, or in a Crime, which 'tis much more expedient to conceal than to ſuſpect; yet it alwaies ſeems to be ſupernatural: *Pliny* produces the like Example in theſe Terms. *Alcippe Elephantum peperit, quod inter oſtenta eſt.* Alcippe *was deliver'd of an Elephant, which ought to be reckon'd among the Prodigies of Nature.*

As for the different kinds of living Creatures, I never ſaw ſo great a multitude before, and can ſcarce believe that there are ſo many elſewhere; neither

ther perhaps does *Africa* produce ſo great a number of Monſters. The Elector who delights in this Curioſity, caus'd 'em to be tranſported thither, both from the Eaſtern and Weſtern Countries, but the moſt part of 'em come out of his own Territories. There is not finer Hunting in the World than hereabouts, ſo that ſometimes above a thouſand wild Bores are deſtroy'd in one Day. Indeed his Electoral Highneſs takes very great delight in theſe ſports, and lays out greater expences about 'em than any other Prince in *Germany*. I cou'd not forbear admiring the Keeper of theſe Beaſts, who uſes 'em at his pleaſure. You wou'd be apt to affirm that Wolves, Lions, Bears, Linxes, Tigres, Leopards, *&c.* loſe their whole fury at the very ſight of him, at leaſt they are no longer wild whilſt they continue in his preſence. One of the greateſt Noble-men of *Carthage* was heretofore expell'd that City, only becauſe he had tam'd a Lion;

ſo

ſo jealous were thoſe ancient Republicans, leſt their Liberty ſhou'd one day be invaded by ſo ingenious a Perſon, who having found out the knack of doing whatever he liſted with ſavage Beaſts, might be induc'd with much greater reaſon to turn the Hearts of his Fellow-Cityzens, ſo as to make 'em comply with his deſires.

I cannot leave *Miſnia*, *Saxony* and *Luſatia*, without declaring that I was very much ſurpriz'd there, and that for want of good Memoires. I did not ſtay ſo long as I might have done in ſo delicate a Country; neither do I any longer admire that *Charlemagne* met with ſo many difficulties in carrying on his Conqueſts in thoſe Parts.

BOHEMIA.

Formerly conſtituted a particular Kingdom, but at preſent is ſubject to the Emperor. It is a very fine Country, but its inteſtine and foreign Wars have

have extreamly weaken'd and depopu-
lated it: Inſomuch that it may not be
unfitly compar'd to a valiant Soldier
who has deſtroy'd his Enemies, but
ſtill languiſhes under the Wounds he
receiv'd in the Battel. I have heard
ſay, that the Emperor's Preſence wou'd
in a little time reſtore that vigour
which is now no longer to be ſeen
here; and this puts me in mind of
ſome ſick Perſons, who recover their
Health at the very ſight of their Phy-
ſician. I met with nothing there-
bouts that I ſought for, and indeed,
Curioſities are ſeldom to be found in
the ſmall Towns; But

PRAGUE

To make amends for that fault, fur-
niſh'd me with very many. The *Jews*
brought Medals to me every day,
but ſuch as were of very little value; ſo
that I was even aſham'd of their Igno-
rance and deſpicable Poverty. They
alſo

alſo ſhew'd me a conſiderable quantity of Stones which may be call'd precious; but in thoſe kinds of Rarities I have regard to nothing but what is extreamly beautiful; neither did I there meet with any of this Nature. I found ſo much employment in this City, that I was daily tir'd with traverſing it altho' new objects appear'd to my ſight in its ſeveral Quarters. I was told that I ought not to be ſurpriz'd at its vaſt extent, in regard that it conſiſted in ſeven different Towns, but this ſerv'd only to encreaſe the Wonder, for I ſhou'd have judg'd that it contain'd above a hundred. It is altogether as broad as the City of *London* is long, and the number of the Inhabitants is proportionable to its compaſs. If the thirteen hundred Apothecaries of *London* are a ſufficient Evidence of its Populouſneſs, the two thouſand Jeſuits of *Prague* may be cited to the like purpoſe; The other Religious Societies are alſo as numerous as in any part of

of the World whatever, and there are ſome Monaſteries that reſemble the Palaces of Princes rather than the retiring Places of Perſons who profeſs to renounce all the Vanities of the World. The *Spaniards* have a Church in this City and conſequently a Habitation with the Title of *Pilgrims of Emaus*, but I never heard any mention made of that name any where elſe. The People are very devout; yet I do not think myſelf oblig'd to believe every thing that their miſtaken zeal ſuggeſts to 'em. They ſhew'd me in a Church the three Stones of a Pillar, which the Devil (as they ſay) had brought from *Rome* to deceive a certain Prieſt as he was celebrating Maſs, with whom he had made a Compact: They added that St. *Peter* threw this Fiend and his Pillar three ſeveral times into the Sea, and that this Balk having ſpoil'd all his Meaſures, he was ſo much enrag'd, that he broke his Pillar for vexation, and nevertheleſs too fortunately

nately found means to eſcape, &c. My ſilence was not well interpreted by thoſe that related the Story to me, and I was oblig'd at laſt to declare whether I believ'd it or not. I thought to have got off by ſaying, that I had never read nor ſo much as heard of it before, altho' I had been tolerably well inform'd of St. *Peter*'s Miracles; but that perhaps the circumſtance of Time might afford me ſome light into the matter: Therefore I demanded of 'em when this happen'd; they anſwer'd many thouſand years ago: I reply'd that the Chriſtian Religion was eſtabliſh'd only ſixteen hundred years ago that is to ſay, ſince the Nativity of *Jeſus Chriſt*: It is true (ſaid they) but the Miracle which we have mention'd to you is a great deal older than that: Thus my Chronologie being entirely ſubverted, I was almoſt forc'd to believe that the Catholick Church, St. *Peter* and the Maſs were much more ancient than they were ſuppos'd to be.

In

In the ſame Place I ſaw a large Stone Tomb, which was found in *Moldavia*, with the Body of St. *Anthony*. It is a conſiderable Monument, the Carving and Ornaments of which have a very great Conformity with the Sepulchres of the Primitive Chriſtians that are diſcover'd in *Italy*; and of which there are ſo many Draughts in that curious Book, known by the Title of *Roma ſubterranea*: Theſe Characters XP. which denote the Name of *Chriſt* with A and Ω, are there expreſs'd as upon our ancient Medals of *Magnentius* and *Decentius*. In the ſame Church is ſhewn the Portraiture of the Virgin *Mary*, painted by St. *Luke*; and I am only diſpleas'd to meet with theſe Pieces ſo often; for 'tis certain that People are miſtaken as to the moſt part of 'em, it not being probable that St. *Luke* ever drew ſo many Portraitures of the Virgin; beſides that, ſome modern Marks are apparent in this Piece: Nevertheleſs I have a pious Veneration for all theſe ſorts of Relicks. They alſo ſhew'd me thereabouts a kind of Tem-

ple or Moſque, ſuppos'd to have been built by the *Turks* when they carry'd on their Incurſions even to thoſe Parts: It is altogether different from ours, and receives light only thro' the Roof, almoſt after the ſame manner as the *Pantheon* of *Agrippa*.

That part of the City, which is ſituated beyond the River, and commonly call'd the leſſer ſide, is much more delightful, and ſcarce any thing elſe is to be ſeen there but ſumptuous Palaces, which amount to the number of above Three hundred; ſo that this Quarter may well be ſtyl'd the Magazine of the Riches of *Bohemia*, and of his Imperial Majeſty's Hereditary Countries. The King's Palace is at preſent that of the Emperor, and, in regard of its advantageous Situation, Architecture, and Ornaments, juſtly deſerves the Title of a Royal Pile of Building. M. *Miſſeroni*, to whoſe Cuſtody the Treaſury is committed, gave me a ſight there (without any manner of exaggeration be it ſpoken)

ken) of the fineſt Paintings in the World: There were above fifty of *Titian*, as alſo a little Room crowded with the Works of *Raphael Angelo*, and four or five ſpacious Chambers full of Paintings of the higheſt Value. I cannot call to mind the ſight of ſome empty Rooms without Tears in my Eyes, by reaſon that all the Books and Medals were kept in 'em. It is the Property of War to ſpare nothing; and that which none durſt attempt by open Force, was at laſt effected by the Treachery of a private Perſon, who enrich'd Count *Koniſmarck* with theſe Treaſures. I have been inform'd that this General made a Preſent of Part of 'em to Queen *Chriſtina*; and that he caus'd the reſt to be convey'd into a Caſtle which he has in his poſſeſſion near *Bremen*. Indeed it will not be my fault if I have not a ſight of 'em; and I am as likely as any Man to undertake a Journey on purpoſe. If Curioſity has oblig'd me to endure ſo many Toils and Fatigues, it muſt alſo be acknowledg'd

that I have thence receiv'd a great deal of delight and ſatisfaction as a Recompence for my labour. I have there obſerv'd ſome Medals, which are ſuppos'd to be ancient, but I durſt not give Credit to ſuch an Aſſeveration: I have alſo ſeen ſome at *Paris* that were ſent thither from *Italy*, and which ſeem'd to me to be of the ſame ſtamp; ſo that 'tis apparent that there are Counterfeits every where. The above-mention'd M. *Miſſeroni* communicated to me many other choice Rarities, with the higheſt degree of Civility, upon the Recommendation of the Count *de Lambers* his Imperial Majeſty's principal Miniſter of State; to whom I ſhall be oblig'd for this Favour, even during my whole Life.

It was requiſite once more to viſit *Vienna*; but before my Arrival there, it may not be improper (my Lord) to give you an account of a ſtrange ſhew that entirely poſſeſs'd my Imagination. As we were paſſing between the River *Elbe*, and a ſmall Wood or Copſe, we were

were ſurpriz'd to behold at one end of the Meadows, as it were, an Epitome of the Reſurrection, and of the laſt Judgment: For three or four hundred Perſons ſuddenly roſe up from the Ground on which they had lain: They took no care to dreſs themſelves for want of Cloaths; not but that ſome few were meanly furniſh'd with 'em, yet none had any ſenſe of ſhame. I durſt not deſcribe what I ſaw, and much leſs what they proffer'd to ſhew me, in caſe I wou'd have beſtow'd ſome ſmall Benevolence upon 'em. This was a Company, or if you pleaſe, a Regiment of *Bohemians*, not of the Natives of *Bohemia*, but of thoſe *Bohemians* by Profeſſion, that have no Trade, no Wealth, no Friends, and no Induſtry, and yet live, and that too with a ſort of liberty, that you ſhall not meet with in the moſt free Republick in the World.

I was then travelling, accompany'd with a *Polander*, and a very learned Student of *Stralſund*, nam'd M. *Leve*: They were no leſs ſurpriz'd than I, at this Apparition, and our Conference was

not discontinu'd but by a little Quarrel that arose between 'em upon account of Religion. The *Polander*, who was a most zealous *Roman* Catholick, recited by way of Devotion, a *Te Deum*, in honour of St. *Anthony*, made in imitation of the Hymn which St. *Ambrose* and St. *Augustine* compos'd for the Divine Service. The *Lutheran* cou'd not endure to hear it; neither cou'd he forbear telling him, that his Prayer was superstitious and impious; and, that, by presuming to attribute to Men such Praises as were peculiar to the supreme Deity, Almighty God was entirely depriv'd of those that were due to him alone. I had much adoe to put an end to this Altercation, and effected it only by opposing that Article of the general Treaty of Peace, which Prohibits all sorts of Persons to disturb the Publick Tranquillity under any pretence of Religion whatsoever.

At *Vienna* I had once more the Honour to do Reverence to His Imperial Majesty, and those Moments, during which

which he was graciouſly pleas'd to admit me into his Preſence, finally determin'd my Perſwaſion, that he is the moſt accompliſh'd Prince that ever was, and even ever ſhall be in the World: He was ſtanding upon a kind of Alcove: when he condeſcended ſo far as to call me to him, where what he thought fit to tell me, and the manner of expreſſing himſelf, affected my Heart more than my Ears. Indeed I had hitherto only offer'd it to God, but then I judg'd it not to be unreaſonable to make a Preſent of it alſo to him, who repreſents the Divine Majeſty upon Earth. The Poets have not given ſo ſublime a Character of their *Jupiter*, as that which I obſerv'd in the Perſon of this moſt Auguſt Emperour: Inſomuch that the moſt Heroical Eloquence wou'd fail, if it ſhou'd undertake to expreſs my Thoughts concerning him; and much more my mean Epiſtolary Style. However, I cannot forbear declaring, that if Fortune ſhou'd one day favour my moderate Abilities, I ſhall leave no means unattempted to de-

demonſtrate my grateful acknowledgment of that kind Reception, and of thoſe many ſignal Bounties with which his Imperial Majeſty has thought fit to Honour me. I took another opportunity to viſit his admirable Treaſures, but more eſpecially thoſe of the Books and Medals. I there ſaw that infinite number of choice Manuſcripts in all Languages, and upon all ſorts of Subjects, as well Ancient as Modern, without which (as I take it) 'tis impoſſible to attain to an exact Style; and at the ſame time I turn'd over thoſe incomparable Draughts of *J. Strada*, which a Man cannot peruſe without becoming both more Judicious and more Learned. *M. Lambecius*, who has 'em in his Cuſtody, in quality of Library-Keeper, ſhew'd me all poſſible demonſtrations of Kindneſs: His Name is well known, and highly honour'd by all thoſe that are addicted to the Study of the moſt ſublime Sciences; but the Five Volumes which he has lately publiſh'd, ſeem to add a new luſtre to his Reputation. His admirable

Book

Book which bears the Title of *Bibliotheca Cæſarea*, contains an Account of every thing that is exquiſite, curious, and rare in the Emperour's Library. I have perus'd thoſe Five Volumes at *Vienna*; and altho' I had but a ſmall ſpace of time to ſpend in that Imployment, yet they appear'd to me to be too ſhort, which is undoubtedly a good ſign (my Lord) as 'tis a very bad one, when a Man is tir'd with reading a little Book. Indeed I never ſet Foot in this Library without diſcovering ſome new Lights and improving my Knowledge to a higher degree; ſo eaſie a Matter it is to become Learned, by having recourſe to ſo inexhauſtible a Store-Houſe of good Literature. The moſt part of Matters are there to be found already digeſted, and with never ſo little Judgment one may eaſily diſcern what is certainly true from what has only ſome appearance of Truth, and by conſequence argue rationally upon any Subject whatſoever. I reſided there about three Months, and cou'd even have ſpent my whole Life in

theſe Studies, without the leaſt fatigue or wearineſs.

There were no longer any *Jews* to be ſeen at *Vienna*, which was the cauſe that I wanted many Medals: They had been expell'd thence about a Year before, and out of the whole Country of *Auſtria*. Indeed Complaints are every where made of 'em; and the Tributes which they pay to Princes for their Protection are not very efficacious to mollifie the Hatred which they have deſervedly incurr'd: They are the moſt cruel Enemies of the Chriſtians, as if they were authoriz'd by the Old Teſtament to commit thoſe Robberies, Maſſacres, and Poyſonings of which they are ſo often Convicted againſt thoſe that believe the New. A Phyſician may well compare 'em to the Spleen, whoſe uſe is of no great Importance, in regard that 'tis often ſeparated from the Body, without any diminution of the Animal Functions: It impairs the Soundneſs of the other Parts, by appropriating to it ſelf the Humours which ought to ſerve for their Nouriſhment;

ment ; and in a word, cauſes 'em to pine away, and to periſh thro' emptineſs, if it be not timely prevented from growing too big. The *Jews* wou'd do the like to the *Chriſtians*, if it were in their Power ; for they ſubſiſt only by Artifice and Fraud. I have obſerv'd, that the common People are not ſo miſerably Poor in any Countries as in thoſe where the *Jews* are tolerated ; ſo that it may be avouch'd, that they conſume their Subſtance. Beſides, they are good for nothing ; they are not ſo Judicious as they were in times paſt, neither can they endure to apply themſelves to any ſort of Work or Labour ; ſo that Sloath and Ignorance will at laſt involve them in all manner of Calamities. The little Town which they formerly Inhabited, at preſent bears the Name of *Leopolſtadt*, and ſerves as it were a Suburbs to *Vienna*, which is ſeparated from it only by a ſmall Arm of the *Danube*. It is very neatly built, and the Churches are purify'd, after having defac'd even the leaſt Marks of their Superſtition ; a Monument

ment of which will be ſeen for a long time in the Painting of the high Altar, where the Emperour and Empreſs ſeem to offer up all their Regalities to God, imploring his Protection for the ſafety of their little Imperial Princeſs and of their People. In another Painting of the ſame Church is repreſented a Young Chriſtian Infant ſtabb'd to Death with Penknives by the *Jewiſh* Rabbins, who under Colour of Religion receive the Blood in a Baſon to be afterward us'd in their abominable Myſteries. It is not without reaſon that the Religion of the *Turks* is call'd that of Swine: and it may be alſo juſtly affirm'd, that the Religion of the *Jews* is that of ſuperſtitious Bigots; nevertheleſs, without prophaning that Word, which is in a manner Sacred, and ought only to be apply'd to ſignifie the Worſhip which we owe to the true God.

The *Turks* put me in mind of a ſlight Embaſſy which I ſaw at *Vienna*, where they reſided about two Months. After having had a Publick Audience of the Vice-

Vice-Preſident of the Council of War, they demanded one alſo of the Emperour himſelf, and had much ado to obtain it, by reaſon of the little importance of the Affairs about which they came to treat; yet the good Correſpondence which is held between the two Empires at laſt caus'd it to be granted. It was joyful News to me to be inform'd that the *Turks* avoided even the leaſt occaſions that might give any offence to his Imperial Majeſty, and that by that means the Rebels in *Hungary* cou'd expect no Supplies, but wou'd be ſoon conſtrain'd to ſubmit to his Clemency. Theſe Ambaſſadors were lodg'd without the City, and guarded after the ſame manner with which thoſe Chriſtian Noble-men are uſually treated who are ſent on an Embaſſy to *Conſtantinople*. I often repair'd to their Appartment, and yet cou'd never get an opportunity to ſee 'em at their Meals, altho' I was very deſirous of the Sight; I was only permitted to enter their Stables, where I ſaw very fine Horſes, which they had tranſ-

tranſported on purpoſe to Trade with 'em: For theſe *Turks* (my Lord) notwithſtanding their Babarity, are very Covetous, and leave no Stone unturn'd to get Money. I brought along with me out of that Country a rich Horſe-Cloath Embroider'd in *Meſopotamia*, where (as they ſay) is the fineſt Workmanſhip of this kind: Indeed 'tis extreamly beautiful without comprehending the Gold and Silver which are wrought in it, even to the thickneſs of two Fingers. I cou'd wiſh that it were ſufficiently curious to give content to your Highneſs, and that it were worth your acceptance.

It is well known that the *Turks* have an averſion to all manner of Games and Sports; or to expreſs it better, they know not what 'tis to Game or Play; inſomuch that Tennis-Play and Bowling ſeem altogether ridiculous in their apprehenſion. *Theſe ſottiſh Chriſtians* (ſay they) *throw a Ball into the Air, run after it, purſue it, and run back again: If they are ſo enamour'd with it, why do they not take it?*

it? Why do they not keep it? Why do they take ſo much pains for a Ball that cannot ſtir of it ſelf? They abhor all ſorts of Games at Cards and Dice, but they have another kind of Sport. I have often ſeen 'em hurling Faggot-ſticks and ſmall Billets at one anothers Heads; the chief Dexterity of the Thrower is to ſtrike his Antagoniſt as hard as he can; whilſt the other not only endeavours to avoid the Blow (as I ſhou'd be apt to do in the like caſe) but alſo goes to meet it and catches it with his Hand, as if it were neither heavy nor hard, in order to throw it back immediately, with the like deſign of offending the former. You may eaſily imagine, that they do not often leave off without ſpilling of Blood, yet they are as much good Friends as ever, and he that does the moſt miſchief paſſes among 'em for the moſt gallant Man.

I ſaw ſome other Sports or rather Exerciſes at *Vienna*, in which the *Germans* (in my Opinion) take delight, as it were to keep up their ancient Cuſtoms. Much Agi-

Agility of Body and dexterity are abſolutely neceſſary for the performing of this Exerciſe; but both theſe Qualities wou'd not produce any conſiderable effect, unleſs accompany'd with a great deal of ſtrength. The two-handed Sword, the Spear, the Halberd, and the *Toſeck* are their principal Inſtruments. Altho' theſe People ſeem ſtill to retain ſomewhat of that ancient fierceneſs, with which their Anceſtors were tax'd, nevertheleſs they are far from being ſo cruel, as the Cudgel-Players whom I ſaw in the publick places of the City of *London*, where a Man's Head is unavoidably broken by way of Divertiſement: The Inhabitants of *Vienna* are wont to do it only in the preſence of an Officer, who takes care to regulate the Fight, and interpoſes his Authority to ſeparate the Cambatants, whenſoever he ſuſpects that they may be tranſported with Animoſity, Jealouſie, or over-much Paſſion; not but that I have often ſeen the effuſion of Blood in thoſe Rencounters.

Altho'

Altho' theſe Sights were irkſome to me, yet they had not that effect upon my Mind as the fury of the brute Beaſts, eſpecially when the Maſtive Dogs were let looſe upon a Bull, and new ones were ſet on to relieve the others that were Wounded, or tir'd with the Fight. I alſo ſaw others engag'd with Bears, Wolves, and Dogs. The outragious fierceneſs of theſe Animals puts me in mind of the delight they afforded to the ancient *Romans*, who were wont to conferr the Conſular and Sacerdotal Dignities upon thoſe Perſons from whoſe Liberality they expected the moſt magnificent publick Shews, and the moſt extraordinary Divertiſements of this Nature. *Julius Cæſar* was very ſenſible of it; and altho' he was endu'd with undaunted Courage, Magnanimity, Prudence, and all thoſe excellent Qualities which are neceſſary for the keeping of ſo potent a State in ſubjection; nevertheleſs he did not forbear to make uſe of theſe little Artifices; nay, it has been obſerv'd, that he brought his Family to very great Exigencies; or

to ſpeak more properly, ruin'd himſelf to get the Good-will of the People, by the multitude and grandeur of the Shews with which he dazzl'd their Eyes. Upon the whole Matter 'tis evident, that *Vienna* is a delightful City, if there be any in the World; and as I make no difficulty to affirm, that unleſs a Man were born in *France*, it were to be wiſh'd, that he were a Native of *Germany*, ſo I may alſo averr, That if one cannot find means to ſpend his Life at *Paris*, 'tis moſt expedient to do it at *Vienna*. From *Vienna* I paſs'd to

SALTZBURG.

One wou'd imagine, that no remarkable Object were to be ſeen at the Foot of the *Alps*, and on that ſide which is expos'd only to the *North*; nevertheleſs every thing appears wonderful fine, that is to ſay, the Fields, Paſtures, Rivers, Walks, Gardens, Buildings, *&c.* ſo that nothing can be more delectable nor more ſtately. But that which (in my Mind) augments the Beauty of the Place

Place is that vaſt maſs of Rocks, which is as it were cut perpendicularly, and ſeems to threaten the City with Deſtruction. Indeed we there beheld the miſerable Ruines of a Monaſtery, and ſome Houſes which were, as it were, bury'd ſome Months before under a heap of Rocks. Certain Work-men who were employ'd on the top in cutting the Rock perfectly ſteep, ſeem'd to us to be no bigger than Ants; and to ſay thus much may be ſufficient (as I take it) to expreſs its height. The fineſt Church-Yard or Burying-place that ever I ſaw, is that of St. *Sebaſtian*, which is rather a Repoſitory of curious Paintings to delight the Eyes and Mind than the diſmal Pomp of a Funeral Shew. The Inhabitants of this Country are ambitious to cauſe their Memory to be honour'd after their Death, or rather (as I am apt to believe) theſe Honours are paid to the Deceaſed, for the Conſolation of the Living. The ſtately Chappel which ſtands in the middle of four Galleries, was built to ſerve as a Tomb to an Arch-Biſhop. Indeed

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all these People from the highest Station to the lowest seem to take delight in this kind of Magnificence; much after the same manner as it happen'd in *Ægypt* three or four Thousand Years ago, where the Indigent had their Pyramids as well as the Kings, neither were the several conditions of Men otherwise distinguish'd than by the difference of the Expences: Such is the Vanity of degenerate Mankind, which nevertheless will be at last as it were annihilated, and lie hid under a few Foot of Earth, where will be no longer any distinction between the Rich and the Poor; nor will *Alexander* the Great take up more space than the Beggar *Irus*.

Sarcophago contentus erit; mors sola fatetur,
Quantula sint hominum corpuscula.

CON-

CONDITUR HIC
PHILIPPUS THEOPHRASTUS
INSIGNIS MEDICINÆ DOCTOR,
QUI
DIRA ILLA WLNERA,
LEPRAM, PODAGRAM, HYDROPISIM,
ALIAQUE INSANABILIA CORPORIS
CONTAGIA
MIRIFICA ARTE SUSTULIT
AC
BONA SUA IN PAUPERES
DISTRIBUENDA COLLOCANDAQUE
HONORAVIT:
ANNO M.D.XLI. DIE XXIIII. SEPTEMB.
VITAM CUM MORTE
MUTAVIT.

Here lies the Body of Philippus Theophraſtus, *a famous Doctor of Phyſick, whoſe wonderful Art remov'd thoſe direful Maladies, the Leproſie, Gout, Dropſie, and other incurable Diſeaſes incident to Humane Bodies. He honourably gave Orders, that his Eſtate and Goods ſhou'd be Sold and diſtributed to the Poor, and chang'd this Life for a better on the 24th day of* Septemb. A. D. 1541.

This

This is very little comformable to the Information which I receiv'd concerning him in *France*, where he paſſes only for a Quack-ſalver, who endeavour'd to blind the World with the extraordinary advantages to which he pretended. How many Minters of falſe Coin has he caus'd to be Hang'd, who dreamt of nothing leſs but that by reading *Paracelſus*'s Works they might ſoon learn the Art of making Gold? This Impoſtor promis'd to reveal the Secret to the whole World, yet dy'd a Beggar, and in the ſame Hoſpital of *Saltzburg*, where the Eſtate which he gave to the Poor, can ſerve only as two Lines of Amplification to his Epitaph. Beſides, he was wont to boaſt, that he cou'd bring the *Pope*, *Luther*, and the *Turk* to an agreement, and indeed, he was a very ill Man that he did not do it accordingly; but the only facility of performing this Exploit (in my Opinion) is, that he was not zealous for the Intereſt of any Party. Laſtly, He gave it out that he knew the

Secret

Secret of enabling a Man to live to the Age of a hundred and fifty Years; and nevertheleſs dy'd himſelf Aged only thirty ſeven, worn out with exquiſite Pains. Inſomuch that I cannot be perſwaded by any of theſe Occurrences, either of his Integrity or Learning. It is true indeed, in regard that he had acquir'd ſome Reputation, divers Learned Phyſicians in *Germany* prefixt his Name before their Writings: Thus *Paracelſus* gain'd unexpected renown, even after his Death, but thanks be to God the World is now undeceiv'd. It is well known, that our modern Phyſicians ſtudiouſly avoid that commendation with which they were ſo much charm'd in the preceding Age, in treating 'em as excellent Chymiſts. This wou'd now be eſteem'd the Character of a very unfortunate Phyſician; not that I wou'd by any means go about to condemn the Art of Chymiſtry. I am not ignorant of its wonderful effects; but I am alſo ſenſible, that 'tis a kind of Stumbling-block, which cauſes the moſt part of

thoſe

those that come near it to fall, even to their utter disappointment. My Father, whose Memory is most precious to me, was wont to say, that it was the Ape of the *Galenical* Art, and the adulterated Coin of our Profession.

The Castle of *Saltzburg* is a somewhat surprizing Structure, and is justly esteem'd (as it ought to be) one of the Bulwarks of Christendom, as being capable of putting a stop to the Incursions of the *Turks*, in case by misfortune they shou'd ever penetrate so far. The Arch-Bishop was so obliging to me and my Company, as to give Orders that it shou'd be shewn to us; and I saw the place of his Residence, the stateliness of which is conformable to the Account of it I had before receiv'd; as to its Ornaments, Beauty, number of Apartments, *&c.* 'tis not inferiour to any Palace in the World. However, I shall leave the description of it to others, in regard I am accustom'd only to behold such sorts of Objects with admiration and complacency,; my chief delight being

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ing converſant about Hiſtorical Rarities; but except ſome few Statues that were ſet there for State and Magnificence rather than out of Curioſity, I cou'd not find any thing of that nature. Moreover, that which encreas'd my admiration is that the Prince, the preſent Arch-Biſhop is a very Learned and Eloquent Perſon, endu'd alſo with a profound Judgment; as I plainly perceiv'd in the Conference with which he was pleas'd to Honour me. In acquainting me that he had no ancient Medals, he expreſs'd the eſteem that he had for 'em, and ſhew'd me at the ſame time, ſeveral Books that were writ by me on that Subject, and which he had ſent for out of his Library. It wou'd be a kind of good Fortune to Curioſity, if ſo ſublime a *Genius*, and ſo Noble a Lord as this Arch-biſhop wou'd vouchſafe to ſet apart ſome time for theſe Studies; nay, I durſt even preſume to affirm, that His Highneſs wou'd reap no ſmall advantage from ſuch a diſpoſition of Mind. How great are the Cares of Government, and with

how many wearisome Hours is it attended! You are not ignorant of it (my Lord) *Alexander* the Great endur'd these fatigues; and *Julius Cæsar* was not exempted from 'em; so that Your most serene Highness and the Arch-Bishop of *Saltzburg* are only free from such anxious Distractions: A Cabinet of Medals; a little application to the viewing of so many Hero's which they represent; a word of Commendation for the Vertuous Princes; a grain of Salt let fall upon the Tyrants; and admiration for all, might serve (in my Opinion) as a Restorative for a sublime Mind, too much taken up and tir'd with the administration of secular Affairs. This wou'd be the most delectable *Nepenthes*, and ψυχῆς ἰατρεῖον, at least to my Palate. Shall I take the liberty to declare to Your Highness what is a farther cause of my admiration in this respect? It is upon account that those Persons who seem to be best able to bear the charge that is necessary for the making of such Collections, are least of all inclin'd

clin'd to do it. The Eccleſiaſtical Princes with whom I convers'd in *Germany*, are not much addicted to Curioſity, at leaſt to that of Medals. I met with nothing remarkable at *Mentz*, altho' the Elector lately Deceas'd, was endu'd with all the excellent Qualities that can be imagin'd; but perhaps he was not acquainted with theſe kinds of Delights. The Grand Maſter of the *Teutonick* Order, at preſent Vice-Roy of *Hungary*, is Magnificent in every thing; for 'tis apparent from the vaſt Expences which he lays out in furniſhing his Table, in Hunting, and other noble Divertiſements, that 'tis not the effect of Frugality that he has no Medals, and yet he is not ſupply'd with any. He told me himſelf at *Mergentheim*, where I went on purpoſe to wait upon His Highneſs, that if thoſe Princes cou'd be perſwaded to ſet a-part a hundred or two hundred Piſtoles for that uſe (which is a very inconſiderable Summ with reſpect to their Revenues) beſides the benefit which they themſelves might reap from thence, it would turn very

much to the advantage of Poſterity, and the Republick of Learning. By this means their Cabinets wou'd be daily enrich'd with new Supplies, and many rare Pieces wou'd be eaſily preſerv'd, which are often melted down by the Goldſmiths for want of Buyers, witneſs that half of a Golden Medal which remains in our Poſſeſſion with the Portraiture of *Peſcennius Niger*. Thoſe Princes that delight in ſuch Curioſities wou'd take a very good courſe (in my Mind) to enjoyn the Goldſmiths in their reſpective Dominions, to give notice to the Magiſtrates of every Town of all the occaſions they ſhall have both of buying and ſelling Medals of Gold, Silver, and Copper. Beſides, that by that means all opportunities of ſtealing 'em might be taken away, it wou'd tend very much to the Princes advantage, without doing Injury to any Perſon whatever. The Goldſmiths uſually buy 'em by weighr, according to the value of the Metal, and for a ſmall profit that might be allow'd to theſe Artificers,

ficers, they wou'd be engag'd to melt none down. It is true indeed, that for a greater precaution it wou'd be requiſite to impoſe a Fine upon thoſe that ſhou'd preſume to act contrary to the Royal Mandate, in melting down any without a Licence, or that ſhou'd neglect to give timely notice of it to the Magiſtrate, or ſome other Perſon authoriz'd by the Prince to exerciſe that Imployment in every City or Town. This Order (in my Opinion) wou'd take great effect in the principal Towns, eſpecially thoſe that are ſituated upon a Road or publick Highway. Therefore it were to be wiſh'd, that the Arch-Biſhop of *Saltzburg* were inform'd of this Project, and that he wou'd vouchſafe to put it in execution; neither do I doubt but that in proceſs of time it wou'd evidently appear, that I have no leſs zeal for his Service than affection and reſpect for his Perſon.

After having ſpent eight Days at *Saltzburg*, I determin'd to ſet forward from thence to *Tirol*, but in the middle

of the *Alps* two Soldiers ſhew'd me an Order they had receiv'd to prohibit all manner of Paſſengers from entring that Country, without obtaining a Paſs from the Emperour. However, my Equipage gave 'em no occaſion of ſuſpicion, in regard that I rode Poſt in a Chariot, accompany'd only with a Friend on Horſeback; but perhaps the Character of my Nation made 'em ſtand it out more obſtinately, and the reſpect that I ow'd to their Maſter oblig'd me to return. I had a fair Plea, that I was juſt now come from *Vienna*, where His Imperial Majeſty treated me with all manner of demonſtrations of his Princely Favour, yet nothing was able to divert 'em from their Reſolution. *Polybius* wou'd never have imagin'd a *French*-man to be endu'd with ſo much moderation; and indeed, he was ſometimes miſtaken, when he declar'd, *Galli non dicam in pleriſque, ſed prorſus in omnibus actionibus ſuis; irâ atque impetu, non conſilio reguntur. The* French-*men, I will not ſay for the moſt part, but even altogether in all their*

Actions

Actions are transported with Heat and Paſſion, and never obſerve the Rules of Moderation. Thus I was conſtrain'd to return to *Saltzburg*, where the Arch-Biſhop did not think fit to grant me a Paſs thro' the Emperour's Territories; inſomuch that I was much troubl'd how to get back to *Vienna* to procure one; but I choſe rather to go to *Munick*, where having obtain'd a Licence, I enter'd the moſt delightful Plains of *Tirol*.

Inſpruck ſeem'd to me as it were a rich Diamond ſet within its Ring; nothing but Luſtre appearing every where, and that tranſcendent Splendor which affects the Mind rather than the Eyes; altho' I happen'd to be there at the Feſtival of *Chriſtmas*, during which the fervent heat of Devotion is a very neceſſary deſenſative againſt the coldneſs of the Seaſon: There I ſaw that Arch-Dutcheſs, who (as they ſay) was deſign'd to be given in Marriage to His Royal Highneſs of *England*. Indeed ſo great a degree of Beauty, Graceſulneſs, and Majeſty, cannot well be imagin'd;

inſomuch that *Zeuxis's Venus*, which was the Maſter-piece of the moſt famous Painter in the World, was not ſet off to greater advantage; nevertheleſs, that Painting was the Epitome, or rather exact Copy of the moſt exquiſite Beauties among the *Græcian* Dames, who were reputed (as Your Highneſs is ſenſible) to be the faireſt in the World. What I have been told concerning the rare Endowments of her Mind, ſurpaſſes every thing that I have ſeen; but I ſhall not detain your Patience ſo long as to expreſs the *Idea* which ought to be form'd of it. Whilſt I was writing theſe particulars, News was brought me of the Death of the Empreſs; ſo that if it were not too audacious a preſumption to propoſe a Match for the Emperour, I ſhou'd be induc'd to nominate this Princeſs: All their Qualities (in my Mind) are conformable, and who knows whether this may not actually come to paſs, ſince 'tis not the firſt time that Imagination has been ſeconded with a ſuitable event; *Imaginatio generat caſum*, ac-

according to the common Saying of Phyſicians; as for my part, I ſhou'd be extreamly delighted if it ſhou'd ſo happen, as well with reſpect to the Conſolation of His Imperial Majeſty, as for the benefit of the Empire. I hope your moſt Serene Highneſs will not take it ill that I preſume ſo far as to add a Word or two in commendation of the deceas'd Empreſs; I have had the Honour to ſee her both in the Church and at the Court, and have every where obſerv'd her to be a moſt vertuous Princeſs; ſo that Malice it ſelf wou'd grow pale for want of ſufficient Matter to raiſe a Calumny againſt her Perſon. The Emperour had the greateſt Affection and Reſpect for her imaginable: But I have been told, that the ill Treatment of the Proteſtants in *Hungary* was the effect of the Zeal of this Princeſs, and of the Advice of the *Spaniards*, to which His Imperial Majeſty had much deference upon her Account. The ſtate of her Health was never very vigorous; the tenderneſs, or (to ſpeak more like a Phyſician) the

weakneſs of her Conſtitution being no leſs than that of her Body: Indeed the later was capable of being ſtrengthen'd by proper Remedies, and a good Diet, which were not wanting; but I durſt even affirm, that ſhe ſometimes us'd too much with reſpect to her natural Temperament and Strength, which was not able to digeſt ſo great a quantity. For 'tis neceſſary in this caſe to obſerve a kind of Geometrical proportion, *& ad vires*, (as 'tis expreſs'd in our Phyſical Treatiſes) and the moſt part of the World is deceiv'd upon this very Account.

In Travelling from *Tirol* I ſpent five or ſix Days on the *Alps* in the midſt of Winter, and yet without feeling any Cold; for every thing was cover'd with Snow except the Road, which was as clear and verdant as in the Spring-ſeaſon. There I ſaw the Paſſage which the *Swedes* endeavour'd to make during the laſt Wars, but were not able to bring it to effect: However, King *Guſtavus Adolphus* declar'd, that he knew very

very well how to enter it, and that it was requiſite only to find means to get out again. At *Lindaw* I Embark'd on the Lake, and afterward arriv'd at

CONSTANTZ.

A City ſo famous for its Council, and for the Execution of *John Huſs*. There I was inform'd, that the Authority of its Biſhop, who is a Prince of the Empire, is very conſiderable, altho' his Revenues are as ſmall as thoſe of any other Biſhop in *Germany*, as the Arch-biſhop of *Saltzburg* enjoys the largeſt.

SCHAFFHAUSEN.

Thro' which I paſs'd, is a very large Town, and the Capital of its Canton; where ſome Curioſities, and divers Cabinets of ancient Medals are to be found, as alſo about half an Hours Journey from thence thoſe famous Cataracts of the *Rhine*, which make almoſt as much noiſe in the World as in their Neighbourhood: This River leaving its Bed, where it ſeem'd calmly to reſt, falls as it were

per-

perpendicularly from a conſiderable height on the top of the Rocks, which Nature (as one wou'd ſay) has cut ſteep down, on purpoſe for this Prodigy. The ſame thing is reported of the *Nile* in ſome part of *Æthiopia*, but I never heard that the like Object is to be ſeen elſewhere, which ſo extreamly amuſes the Senſes both of Seeing and Hearing at the ſame time. On the other ſide ſtands the Fort of

HOHENTWIEL.

Which is the moſt important, that is to ſay, the ſtrongeſt Place in the Dutchy of *Wirtemberg*: The laſt Wars are a ſufficient evidence of this Truth; and here I cannot but call to Mind a Circumſtance which I never read of but in our Old *Romances*; as I take it 'tis that of *Valentine* and *Orſon*, where two Brothers engag'd in different Parties are introduc'd ready to Fight without any knowledge one of another; both being Valiant Hero's, and renowned for their notable Exploits. Theſe were the two

Dukes

Dukes of *Wirtemberg*, *Frederick* and *Ulrick*. I ſaw the latter die in his Bed at *Stugart*, after having magnanimouſly run thro' innumerable Dangers, with his Sword in Hand, and perform'd many noble Enterpriſes; but the other is ſtill living, and will continue to live for a long time, if my Wiſhes and Prayers prove by any means effectual; for I muſt here take the liberty to declare, that I have a very great Reſpect, and yet more Cordial Affection for his Right Honourable Perſon.

Thus my Journey is at laſt terminated at *Baſil*, where I took a Reſolution to allow my ſelf ſome Refreſhment, and to commit to Writing thoſe Remarks that were made by me during this Journey, and of which I had as yet only ſome ſhort *Memorandums*. At preſent I am employ'd in looking over again with much delight the rare Medals which I procur'd about a Year ago, and in cauſing thoſe to be curiouſly Engrav'd that I had only drawn with Crayons; in order to communicate 'em to the

Pub-

Publick (if the Divine Providence ſhall favour my Undertaking) and to thoſe Princes who have an abſolute Authority over my Perſon and Affairs. My deſign is alſo to get *Suetonius* Printed here, together with the Figures of the Ancient Medals that ſerve to explain and illuſtrate the Text; to which purpoſe I have already caus'd above four hundred of 'em to be delineated by a very skilful Artiſt; but I am ſtill at a ſtand to know whether this Book ought to be writ in *Latin* or *French*; nevertheleſs, ſince theſe two Languages are in a manner univerſal; perhaps I may publiſh it in both. In the mean time I thought my ſelf oblig'd to preſent this ſuccinct Relation to Your Highneſs, as well to give you a particular Account of my Actions as to teſtifie my Gratitude, and the Reſpect that I bear to Your moſt Honourable Perſon. I am,

My Lord,
Your moſt Serene Highneſs's
Moſt humble and
moſt obedient Servant,
CHARLES PATIN.

POSTSCRIPT.

I Know not (my Lord) whether you ſhall think fit any longer to give Ear to my impertinent Diſcourſes, and whether I may be allow'd to add a *Poſtſcript* to this Letter, without treſpaſſing too long upon your Patience: However, the manner of Writing in this Country ſeems to authorize me to that purpoſe, and the ſmall Journey that I have lately made has inform'd me of ſome particular Matters, which perhaps may not be altogether unacceptable to Your moſt Serene Highneſs, by reaſon of the Relation they have to thoſe Studies in which You chiefly delight, I mean Antiquity, Hiſtory, and other parts of good Literature.

Every one talks of the Strength and Valour of the *Switzers*, but they are not

not ſufficiently known to the World; neither is it poſſible for any Man to get a clear inſight into their Conſtitutions, if without making any Reflections on their paſt Hiſtory, he applies himſelf only to the conſideration of their preſent State. The Art of War and thoſe Sciences which are termed Liberal flouriſh in thoſe Parts at the ſame time; but ſince their luſtre has been eclips'd during many Ages, it wou'd be requiſite to ſearch out their Original even before the time that the barbarous Nations overran, as it were an univerſal Deluge, the faireſt Provinces of *Europe*, particularly *Germany*, *France*, and *Italy*. For *Switzerland* being contiguous to the others was ſoon involv'd in theſe common Calamities, and it may be juſtly affirm'd, that it has found means to free it ſelf from 'em only by vertue of its own Strength and Energy. Indeed this Country has always wrought Wonders for the preſervation of its Liberty; and when it was forc'd to ſubmit to the Power of *Cæſar* and the *Romans*, it wanted

only

only time to ſhake off that Yoke of Servitude. The Love that the *Switzers* retain for their Liberty is ſtill even at this day the principal part of their Character, and ſerves to maintain the Tranquillity which conſtitutes the happineſs of theſe Territories; nay, even when it ſtrikes Terror into the Mind of thoſe that endeavour to procure its ruin, it renders it ſelf amiable in the ſight of all the States of *Europe*. I ſhall not now make it my buſineſs ſo much to deſcribe the particulars of the preſent Occurrences and Tranſactions as to illuſtrate the general Hiſtory of this Nation with ſome Hiſtorical Proofs that have fallen within the compaſs of my Knowledge.

I have ſeen more ſootſteps of Antiquity in *Switzerland*, than in any other part of *Europe*; inſomuch that 'tis probable that the *Romans* had there ſettl'd very conſiderable Colonies as well upon account of the pleaſantneſs of the Country, as to ſecure themſelves againſt the *Germans* who often made Incurſions on that

that ſide. I paſs'd thro' that Plain which lies near

KOENIGSFELDEN.

Where *Conſtantius* being as yet only General of *Diocleſian's* Army overcame the *Germans* in a pitch'd Battel. Many Bones are daily found thereabouts, and none can doubt that they are the remains of this Defeat. In

MARTIGNY or *MARTINACH,*

Which was heretofore call'd *Octodurum*, this Inſcription concerning his Grand-ſon is to be read upon a Column,

IMP. CÆSARI VAL.
CONSTANTIO PIO
FEL. INVICTO AVG.
DIVI CONSTANTII PII AVG.
FILIO FOR. CL. VAL.
BONO REIPVBLICÆ NATO.

Theſe

Theſe laſt words (my Lord) are notable and very ſtately; nay, the *Romans*, in order to tranſmit 'em to Poſterity, were not only content that they ſhou'd be Carv'd on Stone, but alſo caus'd 'em to be ſtamp'd upon their Gold Coins, ſome of which are ſtill extant, and I have a fair Original in my Poſſeſſion.

The Cloiſter of *Koenigsfelden* was Founded A. D. 1309. by *Elizabeth* the Widow of the Emperour *Albert*, who was there Slain by his Nephew, *John* of *Auſtria*, Duke of *Schwaben*, and I have ſeen the place at the paſſage of the River *Ruſs*. At the diſtance of one League from thence appear the Ruins of the Caſtle of *Hapsburg*, of which the Emperour *Rodolph* bore the Name.

The City of *Vindoniſſa*, which is mention'd by *Tacitus* in the Fourth Book of his Hiſtories, was ſituated in the Neighbourhood: It was burnt by the *Switzers*, who attempted to enter the Territories of the ancient *Gauls*, in the time of *Julius Cæſar*, and was Rebuilt a little after by the *Romans*. They retain'd

tain'd it in their Poſſeſſion till the Reign of *Valentinian* the Third, when it was utterly ruin'd by the *Huns* and *Germans*; ſo that there now remains only a ſmall Village which bears the Name of *Vindiſch*, and its Epiſcopal See was tranſlated to *Conſtantz* by King *Dagobert*. The truth of all theſe matters of Fact is evident from divers ancient Inſcriptions.

BADEN,

Which is not far diſtant, is the Place where the General Diets or Aſſemblies of the Cantons are held for the tranſacting of the Publick Affairs of the State, and where Foreign Ambaſſadors are uſually entertain'd. The *Romans* impos'd the Name of *Aquæ Helveticæ* upon this Town, and in ſucceeding Ages it was likewiſe call'd *Caſtellum Thermarum*, by reaſon of the hot Baths which have there acquir'd much reputation. I have ſometimes bath'd my ſelf in 'em with delight, and dare avouch upon my own Experience, that they really deſerve the whole Eſteem in which they now

now are; insomuch that very great Advantages may be reap'd from these Baths conducing to the preservation of Health; althô perhaps, I shou'd require somewhat more Circumspection than is observ'd in the ordinary use of 'em: But to return to my Historical Observations, we are inform'd by *Tacitus*, in the first Book of his History, that *Cæcina* Captain of *Vitellius*'s Party defeated there an Army of *Switzers*, who adher'd to that of *Otho*, and he seems in a manner to describe the very place, *Direptus longâ pace in modum municipii extructus locus, amœno salubrium aquarum usu frequens: Then also was pillag'd a place that by a long continuance of Peace had grown up as it were to a Town-Corporate, and which was much resorted to upon account of the delectable use of wholsome Waters.* An Inscription of *Trajan* has been lately found, and Medals are daily pickt up in the Neighbourhood, some of which I have purchas'd. But that which surprizes me most, is that a vast quantity of Dice, such as are us'd at

Gâmes

Games are alſo met with thereabouts, without being able to diſcover their Original. At the diſtance of four Hours Journey from thence ſtands the beautiful Town of

ZURICH.

At one end of the Lake on both ſides the River *Limat*. It is ſuppos'd to have been built by one *Thuricus*, 1900 Years before the Nativity of *Jeſus Chriſt*, which is to advance its Antiquity even above that of *Rome*; but this laſt City as it were reveng'd the Affront by the Hand of *Marius*, at the defeat of the *Cimbrians*, to whom the Inhabitants of *Zurich* were united. The Statue of *Charlemagne*, who was the Founder of the great Church, is ſtill to be ſeen on one of its Towers, with a Crown upon his Head, and a Sword in his Hand; and I take this Monument to be very remarkable. The Canton of *Zurich*, (as you well know my Lord) holds the firſt Rank among thoſe of *Switzerland*; being very potent upon account of its popu-

Populouſneſs, Riches, and Extent: But I ſhall leave the particular deſcription of it to Hiſtorians, in regard that my preſent Deſign is only to take notice of Matters relating to Antiquity or Curioſity.

Will your moſt Serene Highneſs vouchſafe to give me leave to relate two pleaſant Stories, which may ſerve to give ſome Indication of the Manners of theſe People? Two *Burgundians* went on a certain time to buy Horſes at *Zurich*, where in diſcourſing with their Land-lord they gave it out that as the *French* had already made themſelves Maſters of the *Franche Comtè*, they might perhaps arrive very ſuddenly in *Switzerland*; and that they wou'd at leaſt oblige the Inhabitants to tie and untie their Shoes: In the mean while, a Neighbour being inform'd by the Innkeeper of the Diſcourſe that happen'd between theſe Foreigners, went to meet 'em with a Sword by his ſide, and demanded of 'em whether that which was reported to him were true: Whereupon theſe

theſe poor Wretches were extreamly affrighted, yet cou'd not deny what they had ſo openly declar'd: *Come hither* (ſaid the *Switzer* to one of 'em) *and untie this Shoe for me* which was accordingly done: *Then* (continu'd he) *go forward and bring thy Companion before me*: As ſoon as the other drew near, he was in like manner oblig'd to ſubmit, and to tie the ſame Shoe again. *Learn then* (reply'd the *Switzer* to both) *that our Country-men are only induc'd to ſerve by Friendſhip, and that they'll cauſe themſelves to be obey'd whenever they are threaten'd.* The other Story is much of the ſame Nature. A *German* paſſing thro' a Village of the Canton of *Zurich*, demanded which was the Road, of a young Peaſant, whom he call'd according to his uſual manner of drolling *Kyemelker*; the latter ſet him in the right way, and immediately ran to his Father to acquaint him with the Nick-name which had been impos'd on him by the Traveller. The good Old-Man had no ſooner heard it, but he engages

two

two of his Friends to accompany him, overtakes the *German*, and having enjoyn'd him to alight from his Horſe, compell'd him to Milk a Cow for a conſiderable time in ſpite of his Teeth. *Get thee gone then* (ſaid he afterward) *and boaſt if thou ſhalt think fit, that thou haſt been in the Country of* Keyemelkers, *and that thou haſt been no leſs a partaker of the ſame Employment than they.*

This may be ſufficient (my Lord) to ſhew the *Genius* or natural Diſpoſition of the Nation, and I have even found an ancient Inſcription, *GENIO PAG. TIGOR.* If I durſt deſcribe it by any other Character than that of Liberty, I ſhou'd undoubtedly mention the Zeal that they have for their Religion. The Divines have great Power and Authority among 'em, and even ſometimes oblige the Magiſtrates to a more than ordinary ſeverity.

Notwithſtanding the continual noiſe of the Drums, yet the Muſes do not ceaſe to have their *Parnaſſus* in this

Country; insomuch that I have there known some very Learned Persons, and among others *M. Suicerus*, who alone understands more *Greek* than all the Natives of *Greece*, and for whom I have a greater Esteem upon account of his Integrity, than for his Learning. I have been shewn the place in the River where the Ingenious M. *Hottinger* was unfortunately drown'd with part of his Family: He was that famous Professor of the *Hebrew* Tongue whom the States of *Holland* sent for to adorn their University of *Leyden*. I am also oblig'd to the Courtesie of his Sons for the sight of some Oriental Medals that remain in their possession. The publick Library is as it were a Nursery for Arts and Sciences, as containing all sorts of Books, and very considerable Manuscripts. There are likewise divers Medals, and some very rare ones: They have been much esteem'd as soon as their use was known, and 'tis probable that their number will be encreas'd from time to time, till at last a very fine Cabinet be made of

of 'em. As for my part; I view'd 'em with great delight, and was even ſurpriz'd at the ſatisfaction which they afforded me. I ſhall not here make mention of any Careſſes or Complements which are every where Cuſtomary, but the Senate was pleas'd to ſhew their good Will toward me with much more ſolid Marks, which I ſhall always keep in Mind, even during my whole Life.

One cannot Travel very far in that Country without diſcovering ſome rare Monuments of Antiquity; and indeed, I find many of 'em mention'd by Hiſtorians, but I cou'd wiſh they had been deſcrib'd after another manner; for Books are now ſubject to a much more critical Cenſure than formerly. Therefore perhaps I may give encouragement to one of my Friends to undertake the Work, whoſe Abilities (I can aſſure you) are ſufficient for the performing it with good Succeſs. However, I ſhall here obſerve before-hand, ſome of thoſe Curioſities that have affected my Mind more than the others. I took delight in viewing

the Caſtle of *Bipp*, which (as 'tis reported) was built by the Order of King *Pepin* for the convenience of Hunting. There are Bears in thoſe Parts, my Lord, and at that time the uſe of Muſquets and Fowling-pieces was altogether unknown. The People were then apparently more reſolute and deſperate in their Enterprizes than at preſent, at leaſt they were much more Couragious than I am.

SOLOTURN,

Is one of the moſt pleaſant Countries in *Switzerland:* The Mountains ſeem to ſtoop as it were on purpoſe to give paſſage to the Waters, and to afford a moſt delightful proſpect with all manner of neceſſary Conveniences. I had there a ſight of divers very curious Inſcriptions, and I copy'd out thoſe that appear'd to me to be the fineſt. But that which is proper for Memoires or Commentaries may be too tedious to be inſerted in a Poſtſcript.

Thus

Thus I left *Soloturn*, meditating upon this Epigram.

In Celtis nihil eſt Soloduro antiquius; unis Exceptis Treviris, quorum ego dicta ſoror.

Near the Cloiſter of *Frawbrunnen* is to be read upon a Croſs a notable Hiſtorical *Memorandum:* It was erected in a Field where the Inhabitants of *Bern* defeated a numerous Army of *Engliſh* men, *A. D.* 1375. A certain Lord of in the right of *Catharine* of *Auſtria* his Mother, laid claim to divers Territories of *Switzerland*, which had appertain'd to that Illuſtrious Family: But this defeat (it ſeems) has quite ruin'd his Pretentions, at leaſt there has been no Talk about the Affair ſince that time.

I ſhall here take an occaſion to mention to your moſt Serene Highneſs a remarkable Circumſtance concerning Medals, for ſome were found in the ſame place, *A. D.* 1628. when two young Boys purſu'd a Serpent even into its hole, and as they were poking in the Ground

with their Sticks, diſcover'd an Earthen Pot fill'd with fifteen hundred Silver-Medals, which were for the moſt part thoſe of *Severus*, *Julia* and *Caracalla*. Can you imagine (my Lord) that this Serpent was metamorphos'd into Medals, or that the little Animal ſhew'd his Perſecutors this means of enriching themſelves? As for my part, I can believe neither; but I know that the Serpent is generally eſteem'd as a good *Omen*: The *Nicomedians* luckily met with 'em in laying the Foundation of their City. The *Romans* were indebted to one for the cure of their Plague: The *Iſraelites* were in like manner heal'd by looking upon a Brazen Serpent; and perhaps one may put an end to my Miſ-adventures *Feliciter*.

To return to the Medals, they are found almoſt in all parts of that Country, and ſome Years ago a great quantity of 'em was diſcover'd, together with divers Sepulchres, Lamps, and Urns. The Inhabitants are alſo now inclin'd to ſet a Value upon 'em; among whom

M.

M. Morel in particular has already procur'd a conſiderable Cabinet; and altho' his Curioſity began at firſt only with a ſmall Medal of *Maximinus* which he had accidentally obtain'd, yet I can aſſure your Highneſs, that he has ſince made a great progreſs therein, and has ſome very rare Pieces in his poſſeſſion: He has likewiſe made a Collection of the fineſt Prints of *Italy*, *France*, and *Germany*; inſomuch that I have met with very few Perſons who are addicted more to Curioſity than he, neither is his Judgment and Skill in theſe Matters leſs profound; and as a recompence for his Pains and Trouble, I am certain that this kind of Study affords to him, as well as to me, a great deal of Delight and Satisfaction. A Man need only take a proſpect of

B E R N.

To form in his Mind a ſuitable *Idea* of its Power and Wealth. It was Founded by a Duke of *Zeringhen*, *A. D.* 1191. to oppoſe certain petty Lords of the Country, whoſe Territories are now

eſcheated to this Canton; neither wou'd the Town any longer acknowledge the Authority of their Duke *Berthold*. It is entirely built with Free-Stone, and every where adorn'd with Portico's, Arches, and Pillars, ſo that a Paſſenger may walk thro' all the Streets at any time under ſhelter, ſecure both from the Storms of Wind and Rain, and the exceſſive heat of the Sun. Thus the Houſes ſeem to be only the Appartments of ſo many Kings; and indeed, every Burgher is actually a Prince in his own Family. The Church, Arſenal, and Publick Library are ſtately Edifices, and deſerve well to be view'd by Ingenious Travellers. Some of the Inhabitants caus'd me to take particular notice of a place in the higheſt Wall that ever I ſaw, being that which ſupports the Platform of the Church, from whence a certain Student fell down headlong on Horſe-back, without receiving any manner of hurt. *Curtius* himſelf never fell from ſo ſteep a Precipice, altho' his Fall procur'd him immortal Fame; but who wou'd

wou'd be willing to purchaſe it at ſo dear a rate? for my part I know none. The Student of whom I now make mention is ſtill living (my Lord) and is not this a ſtrange Prodigy? Except in the Libraries of the Emperour and the King, I never ſaw a greater number of Manuſcripts than thoſe which are kept in that of *Bern*; all thoſe of *M. Bongars*, are likewiſe preſerv'd there, and I have been ſo fortunate as to get a Catalogue of 'em. I am altogether unwilling to let ſlip any opportunity that may in the leaſt tend to the advantage of the Republick of Learning.

MORAT

Is ſituated at the diſtance only of five Hours Journey from *Bern*, being a very noted tho' ſmall Town, which has imparted everlaſting Renown to the Inhabitants of the Country, who have caus'd a Chappel to be erected on the ſide of the Lake which ſerves as a Sepulchre to twenty Thouſand *Burgundians* that had made an attempt upon their Li-

berty. This Charnel-Houſe is adorn'd with the following Inſcription,

INVICTISSIMI ATQUE FORTISSIMI CAROLI DUCIS BURGUNDIÆ EXERCITUS MURATUM OBSIDENS CONTRA HELVETIOS PUGNANS HIC SUI MONIMENTUM RELIQUIT ANNO M. CCCC. LXXVI.

The Army of the moſt Invincible and moſt Valiant Charles *Duke of* Burgundy, *that Beſieg'd* Morat, *and fought againſt the* Switzers, *has here left its Monument.*

It is ſcarce poſſible to paſs by that Place without making ſome notable Reflections. The *Switzers* there call to Mind the greateſt danger to which their Liberty was ever expos'd; and even thoſe who have no intereſt in either Party cannot forbear taking ſome delight, were it meerly out of the veneration they have for Hiſtory. There are to be ſeen at one proſpect the Town which was Beſieg'd, the Ground-plot of the three

three Camps that were pitch'd before it; the place thro' which the *Switzers* paſs'd to force the *Burgundians*; the Field of Battel, and the paſſage of the Flight. How many Valiant Hero's periſh'd in that Engagement! What a prodigious Maſs of Riches was tranſmitted from the Camp of the Vanquiſh'd Forces to that of the Victorious! This in my Mind is an ample Theme for Meditation, but too copious to be deſcrib'd here.

AVENCHES or *WIFLISPURG*,

Situated at the diſtance of two Hours Journey from thence is the remainder of that noted *Roman* Colony of which ſo great a number of Inſcriptions are as yet extant: It is generally believ'd that *Veſpaſian*'s Father liv'd there for ſome time, and *Suetonius* declares that, *Fœnus apud Helvetios exercuerat. He follow'd the Trade of Uſury in* Switzerland; but he does not name the Town. I find it expreſs'd upon a Medal of *Domitian*, cited by *Goltzius*, COLOnia JULIA AVEN-

AVENTICORum; neither is the modern Name of this Town in *French* any thing elſe but a Tranſlation of the ancient, for *Avenches* apparently proceeds from *Aventicum*. Its Epiſcopal See was remov'd to *Lauſanna*, *A. C.* 600. In the Churches, in the Town-Walls, and in the Fields round about are to be ſeen ſo many rare Monuments of Antiquity, that it wou'd be too tedious to make a particular deſcription of 'em. In the middle of the High-way lie ſuch huge pieces of Stone, that their exceſſive thickneſs and weight hinders 'em from being fixt in any other place: There I obſerv'd the admirable remains of Sculpture and Architecture; yet they did not ſeem to me to have been wrought in the beſt Times, as that of *Auguſtus* or *Adrian*: The Frize, Architrave, Wreaths, Mouldings, Cornices, *Acroteria*, and Gable-ends are all beſet with Ornaments, and among theſe is a very large one of Dolphins, leaning their backs one againſt another. I ſuppoſe they may be the Ruins of ſome Triumphal-

umphal-Arch; but I cannot forbear here to repreſent to your view ſome of thoſe Inſcriptions, which appear'd to me to be very fine: The following is to be ſeen in the great Church.

——— LEGATO IMP. CAES. NERVAE AVG. GERM. LEG. XVI. FLAVIÆ FIRMÆ ET LEGATO IMP. NERVÆ. TRAIANI CÆSARIS AVG. GERMANICI DACICI LEG. VI. FIRMAE SODALI FLAVIALI PRAETORI AERARI MILITARIS LEGATO IMP. NERVAE TRAIANI CAESARIS AVG. GERMANICI DACICI POVINCIÆ LVGDVNENSIS CONSVLI LEGATO IMP. NERVÆ TRAIANI CÆSAR. AVG. GERMANICI DACICI AD CENSVS ACCIPIENDOS. COLONIA PIA FLAVIA CONSTANS EMERITA AVENTICVM HELVETIORVM FOEDERATA PATRONO.

In

In the Chappel of St. *Mary Magdalen* this Inſcription is to be read.

NVMINIBVS AVG.
ET GENIO COL. HEL.
APOLLINI SACR.
Q. POSTVM. HYGINVS
ET POSTVM. HERMES LIB.
MEDICIS ET PROFESSORIB.
D. S. D.

Theſe three others are extant at *Villars*, ſirnam'd *Monk*, by reaſon of a beautiful Convent which was erected in that Place.

I.

DEÆ AVENTIÆ
ET GENI. INCOLAR.
T. IANVARIVS FLORIANVS
ET P. DOMITIVS DIDYMVS
CURATORES COL.
EX STIPE ANNVA.

DEÆ

II.

DEÆ AVENT.
T. TERTIVS SEVERUS.
CVR. COLON. IDEMQVE AL.
CVI INCOLÆ AVENTICENS.
PRIM. OMNIVM
OB EJUS ERGA SE MERITA.
TABVLAM ARG.
P. L. POSVER.
DONVM D. S. P.
EX H-S V C E. D. D. D.

III.

DONATO CAES AVG.——
SALVIANO EXACTOR——
TRIBVTORVM IN HEL——
COMMVNIS VICARIVS—

At *Wiflispurg* one may obſerve a kind of Tower in a Wall flank'd on the inſide as all the others are that I have ſeen of the *Roman* Building. There are alſo daily

daily found Medals from the first Times to that of *Constantius*, which induces us to believe, that it was demolish'd under his Reign. However, 'tis certain, that the *Goths*, *Huns*, and other barbarous Nations compleated its ruin by the Irruption which they made under *Valentinian*. It is suppos'd that

PATERNE.

Paterniacum derives its Name from *Graccius Paternus*, who was Commander in Chief there for the *Romans*. Many Inscriptions still remain there, of which I have only transcrib'd this:

JOVI OM.
GENIO LOCI
FORTUNÆ REDUCI
APPIUS AUGUSTUS
DEDICA.

There

There I ſaw the Church which a Queen of *France* caus'd to be built, I mean that *Berthe* concerning whom the Proverb is ſo common, *Du temps que Berthe filoit: At the time when* Bertha *was employ'd in Spinning.* Very few Strangers paſs by that way without taking notice of a *Saddle* which (as they ſay) was us'd by *Julius Cæſar.* Indeed 'tis ſo highly eſteem'd by the Inhabitants that they have hung it up before the Town-Houſe, to be expos'd to publick View, and to ſave Paſſengers the labour of going any farther to ſeek after it. I obſerv'd the Stirrups that belong to it; but were any worn at that time, my Lord? I am perſwaded that your Highneſs being ſo judicious, wou'd anſwer in the Negative; if you ſhou'd think fit to make me any reply: *Galen* ſeems to intimate, that the *Romans* were ſubject to a certain Diſeaſe for want of making a ſtay for their Feet when they rode on Horſeback; and Stirrups are undoubtedly a modern Invention; nay, there are ſome whole Nations that do not as yet

make

make uſe of 'em. However, I ſhall have a due deference for Tradition, and ſhall not condemn thoſe Perſons who are willing to believe, that the Stirrups which are kept at *Payerne*, were really ſerviceable to *Julius Cæſar*.

Altho' many Monuments of Antiquity are to be met with throughout the whole Country of *Switzerland*, yet they do not appear in any part of it more frequently than at

GENEVA.

For the Church, the College, the publick Places, and the private Houſes are all full of 'em; nay, in the very Lake it ſelf there is a kind of Rock which is call'd *La Pierre de Nijon* by the Inhabitants, and which, without doubt, was an Altar dedicated to *Neptune*: The Hole that remains above is apparently the place of the Idol: Divers Inſtruments, heretofore us'd in Sacrifices, are often found thereabouts; and certain Fiſher-men who div'd in this Lake ſome Years

Years ago, brought up from thence a very long Braſs Knife, which was a kind of *Seceſpita* of the ancient Prieſts; ſo that all theſe Circumſtances taken together may well ſerve to illuſtrate the Matter, and to juſtifie my firſt Aſſeveration. What can I declare concerning *Geneva*, that is not already known to your moſt Serene Highneſs, who is ſo well vers'd in the knowledge of the peculiar Intereſts of States, as alſo of the Original of their various Leagues, Differences, and publick Tranſactions. This City is better ſecur'd at preſent than in the preceding Age from the Enterprizes of its Enemies, and it has reaſon more eſpecially to ground its ſafety upon the Protection of our Kings; nay, the Prudence, Equity, and Power of the great Prince who now Reigns will certainly deliver it from all occaſions of Fear. Otherwiſe, the Inhabitants are not unmindful of their true Intereſt; their Arſenal is always maintain'd in a good Condition; and there they ſhew with Joy the Spoils of the

Savoy-

Savoyards, who twice fail'd in their attempt to ſurprize the Place. Theſe unpleaſant Relations (my Lord) are not agreeable to me, I wou'd much more willingly certifie to your Highneſs, that there are ſome very fine Medals in thoſe Parts. *M. Turretin* alone ſhew'd me two or three hundred of Gold, with a large one of the Emperour *Valens* made of the ſame Metal; neither is the Rarity of 'em ſufficiently known to any Perſons, but thoſe that are accuſtom'd to apply themſelves to this kind of Study. The Library is fill'd with variety of uſeful and curious Books. M. *Sertori* who has the charge of it, caus'd me to obſerve in the great Manuſcript Bible of St. *Jerom*'s Tranſlation, the Title of the Firſt Epiſtle of St. *John*, *Incipit Epiſtola ad Spartos*: It is preſum'd, that the Tranſcriber was miſtaken, and that inſtead of *Spartos* he ought to have put *Sparſos*, i. e. *Diſpers'd*, as St. *Peter* directs his firſt Epiſtle, *Electis Advenis diſperſionis*. *To the Elect Strangers*

gers ſcatter'd, &c. or *Parthos*, in regard that St. *Auguſtin* (*l. 2. Quæſt. Evangel.* 39.) makes mention of an Epiſtle of St. *John*, *ad Parthos*, *to the Parthians*, which is the ſame of which we now treat; and he cites 1. *Joan.* 3. *Dilectiſſimi nunc Filli Dei ſumus*; *We are now the well-beloved Sons of God*, &c.

The Bible is highly eſteem'd at *Geneva*, and I cannot better put an end to my Diſcourſe than with this Obſervation. I ſhall likewiſe at the ſame time bring both my *Poſtſcript* and whole Letter to a Concluſion, entreating your moſt Serene Highneſs with all manner of humble Submiſſion, not to be diſpleas'd at their length, in regard that ſome conſiderable time wou'd be requiſite to make an Abſtract of 'em: Therefore if your Highneſs ſhall vouchſafe to excuſe the other Defects, I ſhall be more embolden'd for the future, to preſent to You the product of my Studies: In the mean

mean while I ſhall only beg leave to ſubſcribe my ſelf with all due Reſpect,

My Lord,

Your moſt Serene Highneſs's

moſt Humble, and

moſt Obedient Servant,

Charles Patin.

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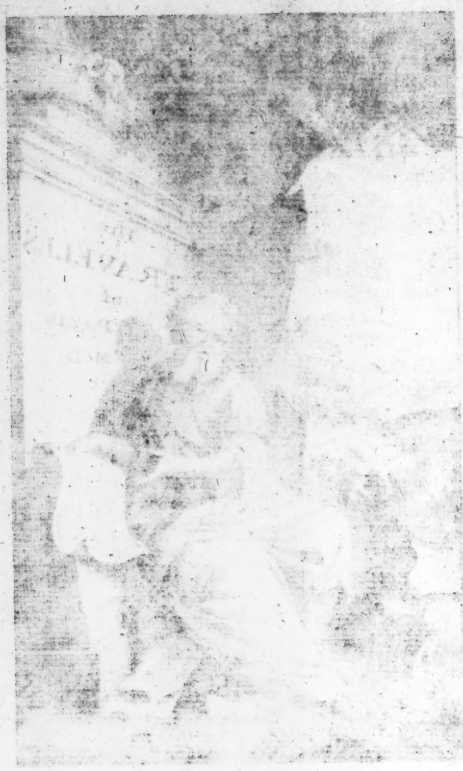

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YOUR Highneſs has often conferr'd many ſignal Favours upon me, but nothing can be more obliging than themanner of doing it. For in requiring an Account of my laſt Travels, you have not only declin'd to make uſe of the abſolute Authority your Highneſs has over my Perſon, but have even condeſcend-

ed ſo far as to lay a pleaſing Violence upon me, in theſe moſt pathetical and affectionate Terms: *I was taking a review of a Troop of Horſe, when your Letter was deliver'd to me, but having perceiv'd your Hand, which I very much eſteem, I cou'd not forbear opening it, &c.* Are not theſe ſo many ſecret Charms that ſuperſede my Temerity, and which inſpire me with Zeal to yield a ready Obedience to all your Injunctions? I am unwilling to call to mind; that there is nothing more difficult than to give Satisfaction to ſo diſcerning a Judgment as that of your Highneſs, that is to ſay, the Judgment of ſo noble and ſagacious a Perſon, which has already penetrated into the inmoſt Receſſes of Humane Literature, and has been form'd under the Tuition of the Learned Monſieur *Stoffel.* What a copious Theme lies before me! What a natural Propenſity I have in directing my Diſcourſe to you (my Lord) to ſpeak of nothing but your Highneſs! But I have a greater Veneration for ſo noble a Subject,

ject, which requires Talents and Expreſſions commenſurate to its Grandeur, than to attempt ſuch an Undertaking at all adventures. I muſt of neceſſity forget your Highneſs for a Moment, to call to mind that 'tis my Duty to obey your Orders.

From *Niewſtadt*, where your Highneſs was pleas'd to load me with all manner of Favours, I ſet forward to *Vienna*, the diſtance to which is great; the courſe of the *Danube* making ninety *German* Leagues within the ſpace of five days. It is very delightful to imbark on this River, where a Man may ſail a great way without ſeeming to ſtir; and may change Countries and Provinces without any apparent change of Places; in ſhort, he may there find means to perform as he Travels, whatſoever can be done by him at home.

VIENNA,

Is the Capital City of *Germany*, or rather of the whole Weſtern Conti-

nent, for there at preſent is to be ſeen the Majeſty of the Empire, as formerly at *Rome*, which can be no longer ſaid to be the Metropolis of the World, ſince the other is now become the uſual place of Reſidence of the Emperors. It may be eſteem'd ſtrong, not only by reaſon that it is defended with Baſtions and regular Out-works; but alſo becauſe *Solyman* ſirnam'd the Magnificent once beſieg'd, but was not able to take it. For this *Grand Seignior* was not accuſtom'd to be foil'd, neither indeed was he ever overcome; the ſame *Ottoman* Emperor, among his Titles, aſſum'd the Style, *of doing whatſoever he thought fit, and of doing nothing that he diſlik'd.* Your Highneſs has in your Repoſitory ſome notable Monuments of this famous Siege in certain Gold and Silver Medals, with this Inſcription, *TURK BLEGERT WIEN*, 1529.

This City is large within its ſmall compaſs. May your Highneſs not be ſurpris'd at this manner of Expreſſion,

I mean, that within the ſmall extent of Ground in which it is enclos'd upon account of its Fortifications, it is extremely Populous, extremely Rich, and very well ſupply'd with all things neceſſary for the convenience of Humane Life: I might alſo add, that this City has little waſt Ground in it, and is not irregularly built; that the largeſt Cities of *Europe* have a greater quantity of waſt Ground, or are more irregular than this.

The two *Muſæum*'s or Repoſitories which I ſaw there, are none of its leaſt Ornaments; one of theſe was brought from *Bruſſels*, and owes its original to the Arch-Duke *Leopold*, who furniſh'd it with a vaſt number of Curioſities at an incredible Expence: The other is a Patrimony of the Imperial Family, and a Collection made (as they ſay) by four Emperors: In the former are contain'd fifteen hundred Paintings drawn by the moſt able Maſters of that Art; a mong which I have obſerved ſome of *Raphael*, *D' Urbin*, *Titian*, *Caraccio*,

Paul Veroneſe, Corregio, Palma, Holbein, Georgeon, Schiavone, Baſſano, Albert Durer, Rubens, Van Dyck, &c. There are alſo engrav'd Prints of the beſt Pieces of this Ineſtimable Collection; indeed the Project was well contriv'd, and the Reputation of *Tenieres*, who is the Graver, wou'd have been much more conſiderable, if he had taken care to put his deſign in Execution with greater ſucceſs: But theſe ſorry Copies ſerve only to diſguiſe the Originals, and to diſfigure the fineſt Draughts in the World; ſo that the defects of the Artiſt, and not the excellency of thoſe admirable Maſter-pieces are apparent. There are in the ſame Repoſitory almoſt three hundred ancient Statues of Marble and Braſs, beſides a Collection of eight hundred Golden Medals, all different, and more remarkable for their Rarity, and the deſign of the Hiſtory, than for the value of the Matter of which they are made. This vaſt Collection of *Greek* Conſular and Imperial Medals, and others of large and middle-

middle-siz'd Copper, cou'd not be gathered together, but by the hand of a Prince as Potent and Judicious as he that left it. I have an exact Catalogue of 'em, and your Highness will be surpris'd to observe so many Rarities therein. I must not omit by any means one Article, of which a Person as curious as your Highness, ought to be inform'd: It is one of the finest Discoveries that has been hitherto made to give light to these first obscure passages of the History of *France*, and powerfully to establish the Antiquity of that Monarchy, of which perhaps your Highness is not so well perswaded, as of its Strength and Riches. About fifteen years ago in digging the Earth near *Tournay*, a Tomb was found, or rather the Remains of a Monument. It was that of *Childeric* King of *France*, and Father of *Clouis* the Great; The Bones of an Horse with pieces of Harness lay by him; and 'tis well known that in those times Princes were wont to allow a place in their Burial to that

of their Horſes, on which they rode upon extraordinary Occaſions. There was nothing wanting of all that the Pagan Religion conſecrated to the Honour and Memory of deceaſed Perſons, *viz.* the Sword, the Baganet, the Maſs of Arms, and a ſmall Inſtrument to write according to the Cuſtom of that Age, with a great number of Gold Medals of the Emperors *Leo* and *Zeno*: But that which I take to be the greateſt Rarity, was a certain number of Golden Bees longer than one's Thumb, and the Ring which this Prince was wont to uſe as a Seal or Signet. This is to meet with Truth in its Sanctuary, where it is inviolable, and thus the Dead themſelves afford a much better Illuſtration of their Hiſtory to the Living: But it was requiſite that this Treaſure ſhould be diſcover'd under the moſt accompliſh'd Prince, that ever cou'd Reign, I mean, the ſame Arch-Duke *Leopold*, who then govern'd the *Low-Countries* for the King of *Spain*. His moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, who

who was not ignorant of its Importance, expreſs'd his deſire of getting it in his own Poſſeſſion : I have been told at *Vienna*, that the Elector of *Mentz*, was very ſollicitous to obtain it for the King, and that the Emperor choſe rather to make the Preſent himſelf, before this Elector had taken meaſures to ſue for it : Thus the value of a Preſent is much augmented, when it is ſo frankly made. The Keeper of the Repoſitory gave me a ſight thereof, and was deſirous to know my Sentiments concerning it. I met with no great difficulty in diſcovering the Truth, and ſoon told him, that that which he ſhew'd me, was only a Copy of the Original, which was kept in *France* in the Royal Repoſitory ; all the Pieces of which I had formerly examin'd. The Inſcription ſeem'd to me to be well compos'd, and ends (as I take it) with theſe words ; *Diſcas Lector, vel ſeptultam Majeſtatem nuſquam interire.* Some time after, his Imperial Majeſty did me the honour to demand my opinion on the ſame Subject.

The other Repoſitory is ſo full and ſo rich, that it wou'd be difficult to add any thing that is new, either in reſpect to the quantity or rarity of the Commodities contain'd therein: It may be ſoon perceiv'd that it is the Store-houſe of many Emperors, and that it was not poſſible for any, but theſe Maſters of the World, who may be ſaid to be in a manner Omnipotent, to make ſo noble a Collection of the moſt precious Things of the whole Univerſe; ſo that one may well affirm with reſpect to this Treaſure, what *Joſephus* wrote in his *Jewiſh Antiquities* concerning the Triumph of *Titus* after the Conqueſt of *Judæa*, *viz.* That even thoſe Eyes that were accuſtom'd to Miracles were dazl'd with it. It wou'd be a Treſpaſs upon your Highneſs's Patience, to give a particular account of every one of theſe Curioſities in an endleſs Diſcourſe; and you may vouchſafe to remember, that my preſent deſign is only to furniſh matter for a ſimple Conference, in which I am

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unwilling to tire the Reader with a Volume; therefore I ſhall only juſt mention that which has had the greateſt Influence upon my Imagination.

Two thouſand two hundred Silver Medals of the Empreſs *Sabina*, with the ſame Reverſe, VENERI GENETRICI, all ancient, made by able Artiſts, and very well preſerv'd, are magnificent proofs of the Riches of this *Muſæum*. There is alſo a portion of the Croſs, a Thorn of the Crown, and one of the four Nails which faſten'd our Saviour *J. C.* to the Croſs, which, in my opinion, deſerve the Veneration of all Chriſtians; beſides a great number of other Relicks richly enchas'd. The Gold, Ivory, and Precious-Stones, dazle the Eyes even of thoſe that are accuſtom'd to behold 'em: Among theſe is to be more eſpecially admir'd, an Emerald-Cup of the bigneſs of an ordinary Bowl or Beaker, and the pieces that have been cut out in making it hollow, ſerve as a compleat Furniture for the Empreſs.

Whence

Whence (my Lord) can we ſuppoſe this Precious-Stone to have taken its riſe? Thoſe of this Sublunary World, are not of ſo prodigious a Thickneſs; indeed, there ſeems to be ſomewhat above the effort of Nature in its ineſtimable Maſs; as to its colour and quality 'tis an Emerald, but in reality, with reſpect to its extent and thickneſs 'tis a perfect Miracle. The next thing remarkable, is, a large Plate of Oriental Agate about two Foot in Diameter, on which is engrav'd in the Subſtance of the Stone the word XPICTOC, with a B. ſet before it, which may be interpreted ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ, according to the manner of writing obſerv'd in the Medals of the ancient Emperors of *Conſtantinople*. Here it cannot be determin'd what ought to be moſt admir'd, whether the Matter or Forms, the prodigality or the deſign of Natur. There are ſuch huge Veſſels of Rock Chryſtal, that ſo large ones of common Chryſtal are not to be found elſewhere. There is alſo a Preſs full of Pieces of wrought Amber. Of the

he infinite number of Agates, I ſhall only mention the large ancient one; it is an almoſt ſquare Stone, broader than high, on which are engrav'd twelve or fifteen Figures, repreſenting the Triumph of the *Roman* Emperors over the *Germans*, a little after the Nativity of *Jeſus Chriſt*: It has been very learnedly explain'd by the Emperor's Library-keeper, and I am apt to believe that it was engrav'd by the ſame hand; the Heads of Princes only are drawn in the Original, and thoſe of Slaves appear in the Graving; perhaps ſome other Perſons may engrave it better, but it is indeed one of the beſt Pieces of Antiquity that are now extant.

In another Chamber is to be ſeen the Image of *Philip* II. King of *Spain*, with his Arms of Maſſive Gold laden with Diamonds: This ſtately Effigies anſwers well the Character of ſo great a Prince, who diſpers'd his Riches throughout the World, and tranſported *Peru* into *Europe*. There is kept the Buff-Coat of Mail, which *Guſtavus Adol-*

Adolphus King of *Sweden* wore at the Battel of *Lutzen*, where he periſh'd with the Fortune of his Party. I know not well how to come to a Concluſion, ſince all the Pieces are ſtill repreſented freſh to my Eyes, ſo that I ſhall always retain the *Idea* of 'em during my whole Life, and will without doubt continue very lively, till I have communicated it to your Highneſs. Mr. *Vander Barren* firſt ſhew'd me theſe Repoſitories, to whoſe Cuſtody they are both committed: Although I ſhou'd declare that his Merit is extraordinary, that he is a good Clergy-man, and a profound Scholar, and a moſt accompliſh'd Perſon; and that he enjoys all thoſe excellent Qualities with the Favour of his Maſter, which are things very incompatible; I ſhou'd not be judg'd guilty of Flattery, ſince every one gives the ſame Character of him. His Imperial Majeſty commanded that the other ſhou'd be ſhewn to me, and I was not capable of receiving a greater Honour, nor of bringing a more agreeable Diſpoſition

poſition to the ſight of ſo many rare Curioſities. The Imperial Library may be reckon'd as the third Treaſure; it is full of the fineſt Books in the World, and among others there are ten or twelve thouſand Manuſcripts of all ſorts of Subjects, and in all Languages; as alſo the famous Libraries of *Buſbequius* and *Cuſpinian*, and the rare Collection of the *Fuggers* of *Augsburg*. I ſaw certain admirable Miniatures, which ſometime belong'd to the Dukes of *Burgundy*. I ſaw alſo *Octavius Strada*'s fine Collection of Medals, with a vaſt number of the Deſigns of *Raphael D'Urbin*, *Albert Durer*, and other excellent Maſters of the Art of Painting. A particular Account of theſe Curioſities will be ſuddenly publiſh'd, and the compleat Hiſtory of 'em is expected from Monſieur *Lambecius*, to whoſe cuſtody they are committed, and who is conſtantly employ'd in the Work, as being perhaps the only Perſon in the World that is capable of taking exact Copies from thoſe incomparable

parable Originals, where your Highneſs may find theſe firſt rude Draughts that I have made, in their full Luſtre and Perfection.

Wou'd it not be too hard a Task (my Lord) to diſcourſe to you concerning his Imperial Majeſty, with ſuch mean Conceptions as mine? Cou'd they form any tolerable *Idea*, or repreſent a Character in any wiſe ſuitable to ſo great an Hero? I had indeed the Honour to be in his Majeſty's Preſence in his Gallery of Paintings, when he was viſiting his Treaſure of ancient Medals: There I had an opportunity to ſee during three hours and a half, a *Roman* Emperor converſing with his Predeceſſors, which cou'd not be obſerv'd elſewhere: There, a more diſcerning and ſublime Judgment than mine might have made a Compariſon between 'em on the very ſpot: In my opinion, the Luſtre of the deceas'd Princes did not ſeem to eclipſe that of the living Emperor, in whoſe Perſon I ſaw concenter'd all that I knew, and

every

very thing that I had read concerning others: His profound Judgment, his exemplary Piety, Juſtice and Clemency, are conſpicuous in ſo high a degree of Perfection, that a faint *Idea* of 'em is only to be ſeen in the World. Your Highneſs is ſenſible that extraordinary Virtues are often incompatible, and that that Soul which is ſo happy as to poſſeſs 'em all, does not always find an equal ſupply for all, during its Intercourſe with the Body, from whence it cannot paſs. Thus we rarely obſerve Magnanimity and Fortitude, intermix'd with that Gentleneſs and Moderation, which are requiſite for the compleat Formation of Piety and Clemency in the Heart of a Prince: But in his Imperial Majeſty, all theſe Heroick Qualities which are ſo much admir'd, proceed from a more noble Principle, that enforces Nature, and adminiſters Relief to the Weakneſſes of the Body. This is that Divine Character which Heaven imprints on the Minds of all thoſe of this Auguſt Family: This

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is that ſecond Soul which the Philoſophers have attributed to Hero's, which is the cauſe that he who is at preſent advanc'd to the higheſt degree of Dignity on Earth, is at the ſame time a potent Emperor, a virtuous Prince, an accompliſh'd Politician, and a good Chriſtian, and hath all ſociable Virtues united in his Perſon in a perfect Agreement, which will conſtitute the Happineſs of the Empire, as ſoon as it ſhall be in a condition to anſwer thereto, and ſhall have merited of Heaven ſo many Bleſſings, which it may receive from his Hands, and under the Government of ſo excellent a Sovereign, and ſo prudent an Emperor.

It is true (my Lord) that he is even ador'd by his own Subjects, for indeed the Reſpect and Affection that they bear to his Perſon is altogether boundleſs. The Court of *Vienna* is very Magnificent and Splendid, but that which in my opinion adds to its Luſtre, is, that the Prince is every where imitated, that is to ſay, in his Piety, Generoſity,

nerosity, Courteousness and Affability: I know not by what means his Imperial Majesty is more especially become a publick Blessing to so many Illustrious Lords that depend on him, whether by the Riches or Preferments he bestows on 'em, or by the singular Example he shews 'em. However I shall give an account to your Highness of some of their Persons and Qualities, such as most readily occur to my Memory. The Prince of *Lobkowitz*, who is Comptroller of the Houshold, *Der Oberste Hoffmeister*, has the first Station in the Court; his Father being High Chancellor of *Bohemia*, was created a Prince by *Ferdinand* II. *A.D.* 1626, but he cou'd not enjoy the Privileges of this Dignity in the Diet of *Ratisbone*, and his Son was admitted thereto, by the Interest he had with the Emperor, and by the Exigency of Affairs.

Count *John Maximilian* of *Lamberg* is High Chamberlain, and the principal Confident of his Imperial Majesty:

jesty: He has a share in the transacting of all Publick Affairs, and he is acknowledg'd by the common Consent of the People to be a Person that perfectly answers so great a Character; for he is endu'd with a sagacious Judgment, and a vigorous Disposition, join'd with Learning and Experience: Indeed his Embassies in *Spain*, and to the Assembly of *Munster*, have made him known throughout the whole Continent of *Europe*: In short, he is belov'd and esteem'd by the Emperor even to the highest degree, and all Men are so well perswaded of his Merit, that none envies him the happiness of his Station.

Henry William Count of *Staremberg* is the Great Marshal; your Highness is sensible of the extraordinary Power that belongs to this Office, in all the Courts of *Germany*: He has an absolute Authority over the *Jews*, and it may not be improper here to relate some particular Circumstances concerning this sort of People: There are in

Vienna

Vienna about three thouſand of 'em, lodg'd in very convenient Appartments in a Burgh that bears their Name, diſtant about two or three hundred Paces from the City, which they may enter whenever they think fit, except on *Saturdays* and *Sundays*, being prohibited on thoſe days by virtue of their Superſtition, and the Chriſtian Religion; but if they ſhou'd act otherwiſe than according to this Order, they wou'd run the hazard of being cut in pieces. *Limnæus* propounds whether it be expedient for a Prince to tolerate 'em in his Dominions, and produces the affirmative and negative Arguments, but I ſhall not at preſent engage in the Debate. They have three Synagogues in *Vienna*, though at *Francfurt* they are allow'd but one, and are there more numerous. I was told one day a Story in the ſame place which ſeem'd to me very pleaſant: A certain *German* diſputed in *Latin* with a *Jewiſh* Phyſician, and preſs'd him to acknowledge the coming of the *Meſſias*, citing ſome

Paſſages

Paſſages which he ſhew'd in *Hebrew*, in the Prophecies and other Places of the *Old Teſtament*; inſomuch that the Doctor, who cou'd not find ſufficient Proofs to maintain his Argument, told him at laſt; Will not you grant, that our Religion was given us by the true God, Creator of Heaven and Earth, and that he made a Covenant with us? The *German* readily acknowledg'd it; then reply'd the *Jew*, When you can demonſtrate to me that your Religion proceeds from God, by as good Teſtimonies as we prove ours, all will be well. The *German* upon this occaſion, was endu'd with more Zeal than Diſcretion: For (my Lord) what anſwer wou'd the *Jew* have made, if any Man had reply'd to him? This Religion was given you as a Preparative for the accompliſhment of the Promiſes, and this Covenant as a Type or Figure of the true one, to be afterward made by the *Meſſias*: Now if the Promiſes are apparently accompliſh'd, and if the *Meſſias* be already come, your Religion

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and your Covenant or Diſpenſation are terminated. Therefore according to the Rules of an equitable Argumentation, it is not ſufficient for you to prove the Continuation of your Religion and your Covenant, by the Settlement which God made with your Anceſtors; but it lies upon you to prove it by a Negative; that is to ſay, by ſhewing in the Holy Scriptures which are common to us, that the *Meſſias*, who ought to conſummate all things, is not as yet come. Indeed their Misfortune is very great in regard that 'tis grounded upon the Word of God. The *Jews* are extremely obſtinate in their Opinions, and very Superſtitious, yet they are miſerable, and every where laden with the Publick Hatred. I have had ſome concern with 'em, but none relating either to Religion or State Affairs; and have purchas'd of 'em divers extraordinary ancient Medals; they are eaſily wrought upon, becauſe Ignorant, otherwiſe they are well skill'd in Arithmetick.

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The Counts of *Dietrichſtein* and *Zinzendorf*, are alſo principal Officers in the Emperor's Court; the former is the Gentleman of the Horſe, and the other the Great Huntſman, both moſt worthy of their Maſter's Favour.

The Count of *Trauthſon* is one of the moſt conſiderable Lords of this Court: He is a very ingenious Perſon, and has in his Repoſitory all manner of Curioſities, *viz.* Books, ancient and modern Medals, Paintings, Agates, Marchaſites, *Indian* Rarities, and in ſhort, every thing that can be imagin'd. Notwithſtanding the little time I ſpent in viewing all the particular things contain'd in this *Muſæum*, the Deſcription of 'em wou'd afford too much matter for a Letter. Here was to be ſeen that famous Painting of *Corregio*, which was the moſt precious Spoil of the Sacking of *Mantua*. His moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, who well knew its beauty, thought fit to afford it a place in the *Louvre*, and I was alſo deſirous to ſee it there. Another very remarkable Curioſity, is

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a Cherry-ſtone on which are engrav'd above an hundred Portraitures, with different Ornaments of the Head, *viz.* Crowns, Diadems, Mitres, Cowls, Hats, Hoods, and Commodes for Women of various ſorts. This is to bring Art to its heigheſt pitch of Perfection, to comprehend ſuch variety of Works within ſo ſmall a ſpace, and even in a manner to proceed as far as Nature it ſelf, which animates Atoms, and gives 'em organical Parts. I ſhall alſo make mention to your Highneſs of an Amethyſte Cup that I ſaw there, it ſeems to be as fine as thoſe fabulous Cups with which the Gods were wont to Carowſe; and indeed, if the Fable cou'd impoſe on our Eyes as well as Mind, one wou'd be apt to believe it. This Lord has the ſtateſieſt Palace, and the moſt ſpacious Garden in all *Auſtria*, which is altogether extended in length, or at leaſt very near from the very City Gates of *Vienna* to the *Danube*. His Grand-Father was the Favourite of *Rodolph* II.; and I am of

opinion, that the Curiosity of this great Emperor excited that of his Confident.

If your Highness requir'd an Account of the other illustrious and ingenious Persons of *Vienna*, you wou'd engage me to make mention of too many, neither do I know all: But I cannot forget Monsieur *Schrimpf*, who is Resident to the Elector of *Saxony*, the Duke of *Wirtemberg*, and many other Princes and States of the Empire. *Cato* and *Brutus* might be endu'd with as much Virtue, and as generous a Disposition as he, but (according to my Judgment) not with more. His Liberality was so great as to offer me whatsoever Rarity I cou'd find in his House, which oblig'd me to take a Resolution to commend nothing any longer in his presence; nevertheless I did not refuse all the Presents which he thought fit to make me, and I hope e're long to shew some of 'em to your Highness.

In the mean while I must entertain you with two or three Divertisements, which I saw taken by his Imperial Ma-

Majeſty, who delights very much in Hunting, and ſometimes by that means recreates his Spirits, wearied with the Fatigues that are inſeparable from the Management of the Publick Affairs of the Empire. I had a ſight of the Emperor in a Foreſt about three Leagues from *Vienna* to the North, where his Grand Huntſman had caus'd a Tent to be prepar'd for him, under which he was with the Empreſs and thoſe Courtiers whom he had ſent for thither: I was there in the Retinue of the Marqueſs of *Baden Durlach*, a Prince whom you know (my Lord) to be Learned, Judicious, and as well vers'd in Civil as Military Affairs. The Hunters ſtarted a great number of Stags and Hinds, which were conſtrain'd to run round the Tent by reaſon of the Gins that were laid on all ſides. The Empreſs firſt fir'd at 'em with a Harquebuſs, and the Emperor ſhot nine or ten ſeveral times within the ſpace of an Hour. About five or ſix days before, their Imperial Majeſties had diſ-

charg'd Twenty three ſhot at *Prater*, which is the uſual Walking-place of the Emperor and the Gentry of *Vienna*: It is a Foreſt of high Trees ſituated along the ſides of the *Danube*, convenient ſpaces being left for all ſorts of Walks; indeed this Place is very pleaſant, where,

Ogni di infonti o in boſchi
Scherzar ſi vedon' colle belle i vaghi.

I ſaw one day three Tents, which the Emperor had order'd to be fixt for the above-mention'd Hunting; they were thoſe that the *Grand Signior* had preſented to him by his laſt Ambaſſadors, and which were valu'd at ſixty thouſand Crowns. His Imperial Majeſty in like manner takes much delight in reſiding at *Laxemburg*, which is a ſmall Palace ſituated in a Champion Country at the diſtance of three Hours Journey from *Vienna*, where he paſſes every Year four or five Weeks in the Seaſon of Heron-Fowling.

The

The Emperor alſo very much diverts himſelf with Muſick, and is perfectly well skill'd in the Science, as I have been told. He maintains in his Court a great number of Muſicians, the moſt part of whom are *Italians*, and the others are either *Germans* or *Spaniards*: The former have by much the cleareſt Voices, but the later, are not willing to purchaſe that advantage at ſo dear a rate, and I have obſerv'd that the Succeſſors of the ancient *Græcians* and *Romans* are only of the contrary opinion, and willing to unman themſelves ſo far as to become Muſitians, and to give away part of themſelves to divert others; neither do we hear that in the reſt of *Europe* any Perſons are gelt for that purpoſe, as in *Turkey* and in *Italy*. I ſaw the Comedy of *Andromeda* acted with Machines, which his Imperial Majeſty caus'd to be repreſented in *Italian* to celebrate the Birth-day of the Empreſs. Some days after, a very magnificent Ball was made by his order in the entrance of

the Palace, where one hundred and fifty Players on Violins gave attendance, who were all dreſs'd in the habit of *Comædians*, and contributed much to the Divertiſement.

The Empreſs takes very great delight in ſuch kinds of Sports, perhaps becauſe they reſemble thoſe of *Spain*: She is honour'd in all thoſe Countries as much as the Emperor himſelf, which is done both by Reflection, and out of a due Conſideration of her particular Endowments. The higheſt Veneration is likewiſe paid to the Empreſs Dowager, who uſually reſides in the *Favourites*, which is a pleaſant Seat about a quarter of an Hours Journey from *Vienna*, and has nothing extraordinary with reſpect to the Regularity of its Architecture, but is convenient and ſpacious, its Gardens being every where adorn'd with Fountains and Statues. This Princeſs does not often appear at Court, though ſhe is always moſt honourably entertain'd there; neither does ſhe almoſt at all intermeddle with

with any Affairs of State: She delights in Painting, and diverts her ſelf with that Art. I have ſeen the Picture of a Virgin drawn by her hand, which is kept in one of the Emperor's Treaſuries: But her chief Employment is the Education of her two Princeſſes; who are both very beautiful, and have well proportion'd Bodies; *Facies habent dignas Imperio.*

At the diſtance of two Hours Journey from *Vienna*, is to be ſeen a Garden, which was formerly a great Theatre of War, where *Solyman* the *Ottoman* Emperor encamp'd when he beſieged *Vienna*. God preſerve *Chriſtendom*, and more eſpecially this Country from ſuch furious Attacks: The very remembrance of paſt Hiſtories, is ſufficient to make thoſe tremble that have the leaſt concern in the preſent. On the Top of the Steeple of the great Church is fixt a Star in the middle of a Creſcent, which are the Arms of old *Conſtantinople*, as your Highneſs may obſerve in the ancient Medals of *Auguſtus*'s

Time. It was ſet up in Memory of this famous Siege, and to excite the People inceſſantly to pray to God to divert this Scourge, that ſo often threatens their Deſtruction. For indeed (my Lord) the *Great Turk* is a bad Neighbour, whoſe Power and Impiety render him equally formidable to Chriſtendom. This Garden has chang'd its form, and is at preſent only a Place of Divertiſements. His Imperial Majeſty cauſes wild Beaſts, and extraordinary Animals to be bred and nouriſh'd there, among theſe are Lions, Lioneſſes, and young Lion-whelps, that are engender'd in this place, and ſufficiently prove the Heat and Fruitfulneſs of the Climate. I was about to buy two young Eagles on the *Graben*, which is the fineſt Market-place of the City, and was heretofore the Ditch, and deſign'd to preſent 'em to your Highneſs, but the want of the convenience of Carriage depriv'd me of this Honour: They were taken out of their Neſts in the Rocks of the *Danube*, where they are often found, being very

common

common in *Germany*. Theſe ſorts of Birds have been always admitted into the Coat Armour of the Empire, as the moſt illuſtrious Symbol of ſtrength; and that which *Conſtantine* added a new, was only to ſhew the Dominion which he had eſtabliſh'd in the Eaſt, and that he had united it to that of the Weſt.

Will your Highneſs ſuffer me to make a diverſion with reference to *Conſtantine*, or rather are you willing that it ſhou'd be continu'd? For this Letter ſeems to me to haye no particular Subject, nor any matter peculiar to it. I have been often told that the *Labarum* was an invention of the Chriſtans, who were wont to make uſe thereof in their Armies; as the Pagans of Sooth-ſayings and Divinations to re-animate the courage of the Soldiers, and to elevate their drooping Spirits, and that the Monks enhanc'd the Reputation of this Story: Do not give credit to ſuch Reports, (my Lord) for the Chriſtian Religion which is truth

it

it ſelf, does not ſtand in need of falſehood to maintain it. I have in my poſſeſſion the ancient Medal of *Conſtantius*, the Son of *Conſtantine* the Great, on the Reverſe of which a Victory Crowns the Emperor, who holds a Standard or Military Enſign, on which the Word *Chriſt* is abbreviated, and round about are read theſe words, IN HOC SIGNO VICTOR ERIS.

AUSTRIA.

Upon the whole, is ſo fertile that it has no occaſion to envy the plenty of the Neighbouring Provinces: The Fruits and particularly the Melons, are almoſt as good there as in *Italy*, and the Wines as agreeable to the Palate, but a great deal ſtronger: The heat of the Climate and the richneſs of the Soil are undoubtedly the cauſe of this quality. Altho' the heat of the Sun is not more intenſe there, than in the Parallel Regions; yet the Air is quite otherwiſe heated,

heated, for the Sulphur which is predominant in all thoſe Countries, augments their Heat and Fruitfulneſs; nay, I have reaſon to fear the exceſs of this Sulphureous heat; which is apparently accompany'd with Nitre, and ſome other Minerals that might cauſe a corroſive quality in their Wines, tho' it were in never ſo ſmall a quantity. Their Cattle are large and fat, inſomuch that the Oxen of *Auſtria* and *Hungary* are talkt of every where throughout the World. As for this laſt Country, I hope your Highneſs will give me leave to entertain you for a while with its Deſcription.

HUNGARY

Is an admirable Country; where perhaps there is greater ſtore of Grain and Fruit, than in any other part of the World: there are Wines that have the ſtrength and delicious taſte of thoſe of *Spain*, and that even excell'em in both, as that of *Tokay*, there are alſo ſome others as ſtrong as Brandy. I have heard this

ſaying

saying given out long a go, *Mirabilia Deus in Aquis Hungariæ* i. e. *The wonderful effects of the Divine Omnipotence are apparent in the Waters of Hungary.* And indeed, there are various kinds of all sorts of tast's and qualities; but a Scoffer might reply, except those that are good to drink; for it is certain that all the Waters in *Hungary* are somewhat Mineral, neither are they commonly drunk. A vast quantity of Fowl, Lobsters and Tortelles are frequently Transported from those Countries to *Vienna*. Your Highness cannot be ignorant of what has been wrote concerning the extraordinary fertility and verdeur of the Lake *Zerniczee*, where a man may every year Sow, Reap, Hunt and Fish. If the soil were every where so luxuriant, the Country (in my Opinion) wou'd be three quarters larger than it is. Your Highness likewise knows what is reported with respect to the Mines, which are suppos'd to be the richest in the World. Indeed I have seen in the Imperial Treasury divers pieces of Bullion of above fifty

pounds

pounds weight, that had been taken thence, and were almoſt pure Silver The Inhabitants find very rich Marchaſites, and ſometimes even pieces of Silver at the foot of their Vines; which gave occaſion to ſome Perſons to affirm that Silver-Grapes grow there, which is a fable, as well as the Golden Tooth of the *Sileſian* Infant. The conſideration of this abundance of Wealth, makes me reſent the great loſs that Chriſtendom has ſuſtain'd of a conſiderable part of this fine Country. Every thing go's to wrack with the *Turks*; even what relates to to the Art of War, altho' they ſeem to take ſomewhat more care of theſe than of other matters, and 'tis well known that they have no farther regard either to Architecture or Agriculture than neceſſity requires, committing the charge of 'em to Slaves: Inſomuch that either through ſlothfulneſs or Ignorance, they leave many Mines as unprofitable, which were already open'd near *Buda* and *Belgrade*. I am afraid leſt they ſhou'd one day take a reſolution to ſecure

cure their past Conquests, by those of the Neighbouring Provinces; but perhaps the Divine Providence will never suffer it, the Piety and Power of the Princes of *Austria*, and the Zeal and bravery of their People induce me to believe so; besides nature it self seems to have set bounds on that side, to the aspiring ambition of those Enemies of Christianity. The River *Danube* do's not transport the hundredth part of the Commodities to this Country that it conveys into *Germany*; for its Streams are too rapid in many places, and in others too shallow; the Rocks are also very numerous, and are often the occasion of Ship-wracks. Lastly, (my Lord) the Inhabitants are not able to mount their Cannon, and this is without doubt one of the most considerable inconveniences that hinders 'em from carrying their Arms toward the West. His Imperial Majesty is alone a very potent Prince, but if the Forces of the rest of the Empire were joyn'd to his, he wou'd have no longer cause to fear any thing.

What

What may we not expect from the other Christian Potentates, when they shall think fit to unite against the common Enemy?

To return to *Hungary*, 'tis a very rich Kingdom: Your Highness knows the Power of its ancient Monarchs, and altho' at present it be divided between the Emperor and the *Turk*; yet the Christian Part still continues extremly opulent and very considerable. The Estates of the Realm endeavour to maintain their liberty as much as lies in their Power, and claim a right to Elect their Kings; but forasmuch as they alone are not sufficiently strong to make head against the *Turks*; they lie under a necessity for the preservation of their Common-wealth, to have recourse to a potent Monarch elsewhere, and one that is their Neighbour, which has always oblig'd 'em to make choice of a Prince of the August House of *Austria*.

BOHEMIA

Is a great deal weaker, altho' of a larger extent, and much may be ſaid on the Subject of its Wealth and Power: But this Country has been horribly laid waſte by the Wars ſince the Year 1618 and notwithſtanding the Indulgence it recieves from his Imperial Majeſty, it has much a do to recover its former ſtate. It is rich in Mines, and here are found a greater quantity of Agates and Topazes than in any other part of the World, as alſo Emeralds, contrary to the common opinion: It is true indeed, that all theſe precious Stones are not ſo hard nor altogether of ſo full a luſtre as the Oriental. This Country is more eſpecially famous for its Mines of Copper, Iron, Silver and Gold; but where are not theſe to be found? I know not ſo much as one Province in *Germany* that does not afford ſuch diſcoveries; altho' *Tacitus* ſeem'd to be ignorant thereof, when he wrote *Argentum & Aurum propitii an irati Dii negaverint*

verint dubito, nec tamen affirmaverim, nullam Germaniæ venam, aurum argentumve gignere, quis enim ſcrutatus eſt? I doubt whether the Gods have deny'd theſe People Silver and Gold as a ſpecial favour to em, or as a Curſe; nevertheleſs I durſt not affirme that no Mines in Germany *produce either of theſe noble Metals; for who has made an exact ſearch into thoſe Parts?* The Silver-mines of Saxony and the Dutchy of *Lunenburg* are noted throughout the World, and I know where there is one of *Amethyſt*, almoſt of as good a quality as thoſe in the *Levant*. Many different ſorts of 'em are found along the Banks of the *Rhine*, and there are ſome Places where the Peaſants gather Gold in certain little Baſkets, which they leave in the Water for that purpoſe. *Henry* IV Sirnam'd the Great, King of *France*, caus'd divers Medals to be ſtampt with this Inſcription, EX AURO FRANCIGENA AD RHENUM EFFOSSO. I know not how to make an end of writing on this ſubject, but I have already talkt too much

much, and am afraid of treſpaſſing any longer on your Highneſs's Patience.

AT PASSAW,

I met with a very rare Curioſity: Your Highneſs is ſenſible that this City was formerly one of the moſt conſiderable in *Germany*, that 'tis ſituated in *Bavaria*, and that 'tis under the Protection of its own Lord, who is always the Biſhop of that Dioceſs: It was accidentally or rather by misfortune burnt, about five Years ago, inſomuch that ſcarce one fourth part of it remain'd entire, but at preſent it begins to recover its former Grandeur: It is water'd by the *Danube*, that receives two other Rivers, one of which runs from *Inſpruck*, and is as large even as the *Danube* it ſelf; but the other flows from the North being much leſs, and this laſt is the River of which I wou'd mention ſomewhat in particular to your Highneſs: I was much ſurpriz'd at the ſight of its colour; for 'tis almoſt as black as Ink, and

and is intermixt with other Waters without losing its quality. I have been told that the Inhabitants often Fish therein for Pearls, which are very large and round, but not of so bright a lustre as the Oriental; yet some of 'em have been sold for 200 Francs. (15 *l.* Sterling.) The Elector of *Bavaria*, to whom this Fishery belongs, takes great care of it, as I have been also inform'd. As for these kinds of black Waters, they are very common in *Germany*, and I have even tasted some that have an intolerable smell and savour occasion'd by Sulphur and other Minerals, with which they are impregnated.

It is also requisite to give your Highness some account of what has been observ'd by me with respect to the manners of the *Germans*. I take 'em to be as Devout as any other People, and tho' their Religion be different, yet the practice of a vertuous Life and Conversation and the hopes of attaining to a future happy state, are equal in both Parties: Your Highness wou'd be transported with

with admiration in obſerving the Zeal of the *Auſtrians* in every thing relating to the Divine ſervice; the Churches are always full; Solemn Proceſſions are made almoſt every day; and Sermons are frequently preach'd among 'em: They alſo take care to educate their Children in this Love of Holy Duties, ſo that it may be affirm'd that they are devout both by Cuſtom and Inclination, and this is the greateſt obligation they have to their Prince: Their Piety has been no leſs Conſpicious abroad than at home, and the very Stones themſelves ſeem to declare the ſame thing in the ſtreets of *Vienna*; that is to ſay, the Churches, Monaſteries and Hoſpitals which have been founded by 'em. The *Lutherans* do not enjoy the publick exerciſe of their Religion in this City, but in *Straſburg*, *Francfurt*, *Ratisbone*, *Augsburg*, *Ulm*, *Stugart*, and other places where it is predominant, they appear very intent and exact in their devotions: They obſerve the Sabbath with a great deal of Circumſpection,

and

and Religiously meet in their Churches at the times appointed for Prayer and the Exposition of the word of God: They that follow *Calvin*'s Reformation, are more averse to Ceremonies, and retrench as many of 'em as they can. I have known some among these People that were of an upright Heart, and of most sound Principles: But thus much may be sufficient for a Physitian to talk of Divinity.

As for the rest, the distinction of Religions is here no impediment to Trade and Commerce, neither does it produce any heats or animosities among the People, who do not intermix any thing of this difference in their ordinary Affairs; which brings to my remembrance the History of those Countries of *Barbary*, where the Negro's live promiscuously with the White People; who are so far accustom'd to this diversity of Colour, that they do not so much as take the least notice of it. But the *Germans* are more cautious in matters relating to the publick Interest; for in that point every one

one is mindful of his Party, adhereing to one and abandoning another without exception. However it muſt be acknowledg'd (my Lord) that the different Sects have driven *Germany* as near its ruin, as its Vigour and ſtrong Conſtitution have ſupported and ſtill continue to ſupport it; neither is the Diſeaſe as yet cur'd, tho' it appears leſs malignant, becauſe the State is accuſtom'd thereto, and by reaſon that the Tranquillity which it enjoys, renders it uncapable of making an experiment it ſelf. May Heaven continue to preſerve it both for its own ſafety and the advantage of the reſt of *Europe*.

Among all the Countries in which I have Travell'd, I never ſaw any, where there is leſs talk of theſe Diviſions than at *Vienna*, ſo quiet a temper is to be obſerv'd there, as if all Men believ'd the ſeven Sacraments and the Maſs: Not that there is any prohibition to diſpute about matters of Religion as in *Turky*; it proceeds from their love of Peace and Tranquillity, all Perſons finding

ing it to be their Intereſt to be ſilent; and perhaps the Emperor himſelf may find means to augment his Authority, by maintaining the Privileges of each Party, and by diſcountenancing Partiality. The domeſtick Broils of private Families may tend to the Diſturbance of the State, whereas a profound ſilence as to theſe Matters preſerves its Union, and makes its ſettlement more durable.

The *Germans* take much delight in good chear, as 'tis generally reported and believ'd; their Voluptuouſneſs in this kind conſiſts rather in the divertiſement of the Feaſt, then the rarity and magnificence of the Proviſions: In theſe Entertainments they chiefly ſeek for Mirth, and thoſe charming tranſports to which they are excited by Wine: There for a while they inſenſibly loſe that dulneſs, which is as it were natural to 'em, and their Wits being refin'd by the ſubtil and hot Vapours, introduce various ſorts of Humours, which during the whole continuance of the Debauch

bauch afford as many Paſtimes that are uſually terminated in fervent Proteſtations, extraordinary flights and Paſſionate expreſſions of Friendſhip: Others grow furious when an Inflammation ſucceeds the Heat, and hence ariſe the *German* Quarrels. But I wou'd be underſtood here to ſpeak only of the ordinary ſort of People, that are born and animated with the *Genius* of the Country; and by no means of thoſe generous Souls, who are the pure Workmanſhip of Heaven, from whence they derive their Original, much rather than from the groſs Earth. Durſt I preſume to cite your Highneſs as a Witneſs to this Truth? Can it be declar'd to what Nation you belong, ſince you have the defects of none? Or rather, of what Nation may your Highneſs not be ſaid to be a Member, in regard that you are endow'd with all the good qualities and all the advantages that are natural to every particular one?

Upon the whole, the Entertainments of the Table among the *Germans*, are not

not confin'd as every where elſe, to a certain Place, and to certain Oppertunities, but they are us'd upon all occaſions, they always begin and end with 'em; and it may be avouch'd that in the whole courſe of their Life and Converſation, they are the firſt Matter, of which the reſt of their Actions and Affairs is the Form. I know not how to deſiſt, (my Lord) this faculty of the Mouth is the vitious part of their natural Inclination. But what Nation is there in the World that is free from all manner of Faults? A *German* Ambaſſador made a ſmart Repartee to a certain *French* Man, who let looſe the reins of his Raillery ſomewhat to far; *It is true* (ſaid he) *the* Germans *are only Fools in there Cups, but the* French *are always ſo*: It muſt alſo be granted that this depraved diſpoſition has leſs Advantage than all others: For it ſhortens Life, over-loads the Stomach and Waſte, makes Giants in breadth and thickneſs, and finally its moſt malignant Quality is, that it can ſcarce be judg'd whether

it be a ſort of Folly that has its lucid Intervals; or whether it be a kind of Diſcretion, ſubject to Weakneſſes and Periodical tranſports, or to ſpeak more politely to your Highneſs, whether it be an intermitting Folly or Prudence. However, it does not otherwiſe corrupt the manners of the *Germans*; for certainly they are the beſt natur'd People in the World, provided ſome of 'em be excepted that are not ſo: They are endu'd with Probity, Generoſity, Courteouſneſs and a temper entirely addicted to Equity. Theſe excellent endowments, are as it were natural to 'em, and to be found even among thoſe that have no advantage of Education: Perhaps this is the Reaſon why they are belov'd of all Nations, altho they do not take any conſiderable Meaſures to Court 'em at home, and they have no regard to 'em, but proportionably as they conform themſelves to their manner of Living. They have a greater ſtock of Diſcretion than of quickneſs of apprehenſion, and more Judgment

than Politeneſs of Wit: Their Gravity tho' ſomewhat Terreſtrial is of Singular uſe to 'em as well in the management of important Negociations as in their ordinary Commerce: It alſo diſpoſes 'em to make great progreſs in the ſtudy of all manner of Humane Literature; inſomuch that there are many profound Scholars among 'em, and none that has not ſome tincture of Learning. The ancient *Roman* Language is as commonly ſpoken by 'em as their Vulgar Tongue; 'tis true indeed, that as *Titus Livius* was cenſur'd for his *Paduan* Dialect, ſo it may be objected by the way, to the *Germans*, that their *Latin* has a ſmall Reliſh of the High *Dutch*. Their Polity is none of the moſt refin'd as being ſuch as is not proper for the conſtituting of Hero's and Conquerors; but 'tis ſolid and conſtant, and able to procure the tranquillity of the State, and the Felicity of the People. The diſtribution of Juſtice in this Country has no circular motion, nor all thoſe Chimerical Explications, that ſerve to eternize

the bad Fortune of the miſerable. The Judges there are Men and not Demi-Gods as among us.

The Art of Phyſick is practis'd in thoſe Parts quite otherwiſe than at *Paris*, and if you except a ſmall number of its Profeſſors, the latter are more Learned, and the others talk of nothing but extraordinary Secrets and Miracles. One Grain of their black, yellow or white Powder is ſufficient (as they ſay) to cure all ſorts of Diſeaſes, but the event does not anſwer their Promiſe. They that have ſtudy'd moſt have not the greateſt employment in that Country no more than elſewhere: The happineſs of a Phyſitian is there owing to a certain blind Fortune, that I know not how to explain to you, but which uſually depends upon the vogue of the common People, I mean thoſe that unſtand nothing at all of the Art. A ſick Perſon is eaſily perſwaded to reſign himſelf into the hands of an Empyrick, that promiſes him a Cure within Twenty four Hours, but he is often not in a condition

dition to return thanks to his Doctor. Therefore I make a great difference between a Doctor of Physick and a true Physitian.

The *Germans* are not so magnificent as some other Nations, but I take 'em to be at least as rational, and they ought rather to be call'd good Husbands than Niggardly Misers. But I am speaking here only of the common People, and not in the least of the Princes, nor of those great Personnages, whom the Divine Providence has ordain'd to exercise authority over others, who only seek for an occasion of doing good, and (as *Tacitus* has it) make no other account of Riches than to distribute 'em. I have even had sometimes experience of their Generous Bounty, for his Imperial Majesty in particular, has thought fit to honour me with a Golden Chain, which I shall keep during my whole Life as a mark of my good Fortune.

The *Germans* count it Honourable to protect the oppressed, and to do all manner of Offices of kindness to 'em,

yet the Maxim is not general; but I ſpeak of the moſt part. Theſe People are alſo Wealthy, and altho' they have not ſo great ſtore of Gold as others, nevertheleſs they have in their own Country all ſorts of neceſſary Proviſions, without being beholden to Foreigners, and are much more content; is not this then to be richer? I ſhou'd not know where to conclude, if I ſhou'd continue to enumerate all their good Qualities, but they are much better known to your Highneſs than to me, and therefore I am well aſſur'd that you will take 'em into farther Conſideration.

I Remember, and perhaps too late, that I have tir'd your Highneſs's Patience with a Relation of many Impertinent things that are not worthy of your notice: Therefore to leave off where I began, I muſt reiterate my Proteſtations that I was only willing to obey, becauſe you were pleas'd to lay your Commands upon me. If I have not found means to give ſatisfaction to your Highneſs; I doubt not but that your

your Juſtice and Generoſity will be ſo great, as to impute the defect, to my incapacity, and nevertheleſs to be fully perſwaded of my unfeigned Zeal for your ſervice, and of that profound Reſpect with which I ſhall always endeavour to approve my Self,

My Lord,

Your Highneſs's moſt Humble and moſt Obedient Servant,

C. PATIN.

It is very difficult to ſupply the date of this Letter, becauſe it was writ at ſeveral times; for I digeſted the matter of it, as I was returning from Vienna *on Horſe-back, in a Barge and in a Chariot, and I committed it to writing at my leaſure in different days of the Month of* Aug. 1669.

O Melibœe! Deus nobis hæc otia fecit,
Namque erit ille mihi ſemper Deus.

This quiet Shepherd, from a God we found,
For he ſhall be my God: ——— Ogilb. Virg.

THE

THE SECOND RELATION,

TO

His most Serene Highness

Eberhard,

Duke of Wirtemberg *and* Tec'
Count of Montbeliard, *Lord of* Heidenhaim, *&c.*

My Lord,

IT is a sufficient encouragement for me to speak, to know that your most Serene Highness is willing to condescend so far as to hear me: 'Tis also so very honourable an employment to entertain so Noble a Prince, that

that there can be no difficulty in resolving to set about the Undertaking. Any Man may easily imagine himself to be capable of affording some Satisfaction to your Highness, because every one cannot but be transported with the greatest Zeal to do it, and as being perswaded that altho' very common Effects are only produc'd every where else by ordinary means, yet even Miracles might be wrought upon so extraordinary an Occasion. Can this Assertion be esteem'd as too peremptory with respect to your Highness, whose most sagacious Judgment can scarce relish what is even admir'd by others? But I have reason to hope that you will not require such Performances of me, who am at most but an inquisitive Person, or a lover of Curiosities; neither have I brought any thing for your Divertisement, except some particular Rarities of *Bavaria* and *Tirol*.

Curiosity (my Lord) is extremely delightful, notwithstanding the contra-

ry Sentiments of thoſe that have no Inclination to it: For it ſublimates the Mind, refines the Judgment, and enriches the Memory, without overloading it: Indeed 'tis attended with Pains, or rather with thoſe agreeable Diſturbances that ariſe in the ſearch after the delight of Novelty; but of ſuch a Novelty as is wonderful, precious and ſolid, that never grows old with Time, becauſe it neither tires the Eyes nor Palate. Thoſe noble Souls only are capable of being affected with *Curioſity*, that have a very little mixture of ordinary Matter; who make a Collection of Ages, and diſcover the moſt ſecret Receſſes of Nature to get Satisfaction, and for their more noble Employment; who ſeek for Truth in its very Origine, and are addicted to thoſe ſorts of Charms and Beauties, which proceed from a more skilful Hand than that of Art; who by their choice of the beſt Things that are in the World, do as it were create a new one for themſelves; who know how to unite the Mind and the

Senſes

Senſes in the harmonious Enjoyment of the ſame Pleaſures, and to bring 'em to a perfect Aſſociation, by giving Eyes to the Underſtanding, and Underſtanding to the Eyes: This is the Nature of *Curioſity*, which is neither that Inclination for Trifles and Things of very little moment, and ſerve only to amuſe our Minds; nor that impetuous Torrent of Luxury that ſwallows up Riches: It has a greater Elevation than the former, and leſs vehemency than the other, with a Perſpicuity and diſcerning Faculty that belongs to neither. Upon the whole, this Paſſion is altogether Divine; which has inſpir'd the Arts and Sciences, which has adorn'd the Earth; which has open'd the Roads of the Ocean; and laſtly, which has ſo conveniently lodg'd us in this ſublunary World. In Republicks and Empires, *Curioſity* has been obſerv'd to encreaſe with Power, as if the Ambition of Heroes had labour'd only for the Enjoyment of Her, as the chief Prize. Victory (my Lord) never had a greater ſhare in Tri-

Triumphs than *Curiosity*, which was usually there set off to the best advantage as the sweetest Fruit of Glory: Then the most renowned Personages, after the Fatigues of War, were wont to employ themselves during the leisure of Peace in the performance of Enterprizes, to the undertaking of which they were excited by *Curiosity*. Finally, those Temples, those Pyramids, those Amphitheatres, those Columns that will never fall to ruin but with the Universe; those Triumphal Arches consecrated to Eternity; those Aqueducts, that Causey 300 Leagues long, which makes the Road from the *Alps* to *Calabria*; those Banks that force the Sea even at this day, the firmness and prodigious Mass of which might appear to our sight, as the Work of the Almighty Power, were we not otherwise inform'd in History, are all the magnificent Productions of *Curiosity*. But if I ever had any Veneration for this Virtue, it ought to be more especially conspicuous in this most happy Conjuncture, in which she has

set

ſet me before your Highneſs, and ſupply'd me with Matter proper for the compoſing of a Letter, to be preſented to ſo noble and ſo judicious a Perſonage.

The very diverſity of Judgments and Opinions has its uſefulneſs among Men: For it animates and ſtirs up the Mind to a ſearch after Truth, and clears it from heavineſs by keeping it in action; It introduces all thoſe different manners of Living that appear ſo admirable in the World. This pleaſing Variety, which is every where conſpicuous in the Political Government, Manners and Commerce of divers People, is the moſt agreeable object of Meditation to a curious or inquiſitive Perſon, who without putting himſelf upon the Wrack, as thoſe unfortunate Philoſophers were heretofore wont to do, admires, contemplates, enjoys and makes uſe of Argumentations according to the meaſure of his own Strength and perſonal Abilities. How pleaſant it is! (my Lord) to ſee two reputed Wiſe-men taking different Roads to arrive at at the ſame Goal;

Goal; ever contending for the Truth, and yet always continuing in Error; in ſhort, endeavouring during the whole courſe of their Life to get a right Underſtanding, and nevertheleſs dying without having obtain'd it. How great delight there is in obſerving that nothing is leſs like a Man than a Man, and that if Almighty God had not drawn the Lineaments of his Face with his own Hand, he wou'd have found means to diſfigure himſelf, and to paſs into another Form; but his fantaſtical Humour cannot proceed ſo far: He may indeed put off his Humanity, but cannot alter his Shape. If I were permitted (my Lord) to take a flight where my Imagination leads me; might it not be affirm'd, that Man is born with a certain univerſal Diſpoſition to all the Natures of Animals; that Reaſon makes him a Man, and that by his exorbitant Paſſions he becomes a brute Beaſt of one kind or other, according to the inclination with which he is carry'd away? Thus nothing elſe is to be ſeen but

but theſe ſorts of Beaſts in Maſquerade, *viz.* Lions, Eagles, Tigres, Foxes, Horſes, Aſſes, Swine, and even Inſects under the mask of a Man. Your Highneſs, who is ſo perſpicacious, cannot but take cognizance of theſe Humaniz'd Animals, and of theſe faſhionable Monſters: I am apt to believe that you may ſometimes make proper Reflections on this Subject; but I return to my firſt Notions, which are to conſider how very different one ſort of People is from another, or one Nation from another.

For we every where meet with new Cuſtoms, new Religions, new manners of Apparelling, Eating, Living and even Dying. Thus without expatiating too far, we may obſerve that the Sages and chief Judges among the *Chineſes* are cloath'd as our Buffoons, and their High-Prieſts as our Comœdians; they conſecrate to their Religion what we deteſt in ours; for Example, theſe lewd Debauches of both Sexes, which excite horror in us, are charming delights to thoſe People, and had in great veneration

tion among 'em. The *Indians* are accuſtom'd to burn their dead Bodies, the *Americans* to devour 'em, and we to interr 'em; but the *Egyptians* expoſe 'em to the Air, by a kind of Superſtition that does not ceaſe to comprehend a ſubtil Notion even under its Abſurdity; for they believ'd that it was a piece of Injuſtice to bury the Corps in the boſom of the Earth, that Heaven and the other Elements had a ſhare in theſe dead Bodies, and that the reſtitution of it was due, which cou'd not be better done, than by depoſiting 'em in this great *Vacuum*, which is common to 'em with all. Neither did they erect thoſe ſtately Pyramids, but only to ſerve 'em as Tombs. It is well known to your Highneſs how far the magnificence of theſe Works proceeded, in which are ſtill to be obſerv'd the boldneſs of Art, and the firſt Beauties of Architecture; as alſo the Myſteries of their Religion, and the ſecrets of their Hiſtory and Politicks; nay, they may be eſteem'd as a Monument of the Country of *Egypt*, as well as

s of the *Ægyptians*. How wonderfully did this learned Nation find out Expedients againſt the accidents of Death! hey in a manner eterniz'd their dead Bodies, lodging 'em in Edifices of an verlaſting durableneſs, and by a certain rare Secret unknown to the reſt of he World, they freed 'em from that mixture of Elements, which tends to Corruption, to leave 'em only the whole pure part of their Subſtance, under a kind of firſt Matter. We ſtill ſee even at this day ſome of theſe natural Effigies, or precious Phantoms, in which are admir'd at the ſame time both the violent impreſſion of Time, and the invincible force of the *Mummy*: One of theſe is kept at

V L M,

In the *Muſæum* or Repoſitory of M. *Weicthman*, which ſeems to me ſo much the more admirable, in regard that 'tis entire, and has been preſerv'd without the uſe of any Balſam or Medicinal Compoſition. It was found the laſt age

in

in the Sands of *Arabia*, where the exceſſive Heat of the Sun has apparently diſpers'd all the Moiſture of this Body, which is (as your Highneſs knows very well) the next diſpoſition to Corruption, and has Communicated to it in proceſs of Time, that preſervative Heat, which reſiſts extraneous Impreſſions, which is obſervable in its drineſs, Colour and Lightneſs. I have read in *Herodotus* that an Army was over-whelm'd with a Mountain of Sand, which the Winds had Tranſported, and that many years after, a contrary Wind having remov'd this heap of Sand to its former Place, diſcover'd to the Inhabitants of the Country the dead Bodies of thoſe Soldiers, as entire as if they had expir'd the very ſame day. In the ſame Repoſitory is to be ſeen a Prodigious quantity of choice Rarities, more eſpecially natural Curioſities.

M. *Schermeier* ſhew'd me a great ſtock of Medals, from whence he endeavours to extract a Collection for an entire Univerſal Hiſtory, and for want of

f the Original Coins which are not to e found for all times, he makes uſe of Book call'd PROMPTUAIRE DES MEDAILLES, and of every thing hat may contribute to the compleating f his Deſign. He alſo us'd the greater part of the Prints and Devices that belong to another Book, which bears the Title of FRANCE METALLIQUE. However, I took the liberty to acquaint him, that theſe two Books were of no reputation, and that the Learned more eſpecially, the inquiſitive Antiquaries had diſ-approv'd the Fictions with which they are fill'd, ſince that which is uſeful in this matter ought always to be grounded upon Truth, and on Original Pieces. He ſeem'd to be extremely ſurpriz'd to hear ſo bad News of two Books, which were very much eſteem'd by him. However his Preparatives for this Work are curious, and contain divers very conſiderable Draughts.

What is there to be declar'd to your Highneſs concerning the City of *Ulm*, that is not already known to you? Certainly

tainly there is nothing conceal'd from your knowledge, that relates either to its Intereſt, condition or ſtrength. I need not tell you that 'tis ſituated upon the *Danube*, which there begins to expatiate, and to aſſume that Swiftneſs which is proper for the principal River of *Europe*. Eleven Baſtions that encompaſs this Town have reſcu'd it from the Deſolation which the laſt Wars carry'd throughout the whole Continent of *Germany*; but the Honour it has had to make Alliances with your Highneſs, is in my opinion the moſt illuſtrious Pledge of its ſafety. *Minerva*'s Bird incurr'd the hatred of all the others, but becauſe it was protected by this Goddeſs, none durſt offer it any violence. Your Highneſs is well vers'd in the Art of making your ſelf belov'd, but perhaps you may be ignorant how far the profound Reſpect that the World bears toward you may be extended: I perceiv'd the number of my Friends to encreaſe even as ſoon as I declar'd my ſelf to be one of your Servants, and

when

when upon any occaſion, I thought it to ſhew your Picture, and the Chain of Gold, with which you were pleas'd to honour me, I was much ſurpriz'd at the extraordinary eſteem that they had for me. A great Veneration was heretofore paid in *Ægypt* to thoſe Animals which carry'd the Image of the Goddeſs *Iſis*, without having any regard to their meanneſs; I have alſo perceiv'd in many Rencounters that Honour was done to me, only upon account that the People were deſirous of doing it to your Highneſs. But theſe conſiderations ought to be referr'd to another Opportunity, when I may have leiſure to inſiſt on 'em more at large. From *Ulm* I paſs'd to.

AUGSBURG,

There are not any Cities in *Germany* more Beautiful, nor more Rich than this, The agreement which the Emperor *Charls* V. made there with the Proteſtants, relating to *Luther*'s Reformation, and the eſtabliſhment of their

their Liberty, which was authoriz'd i
the Terms of the Confeſſion of Fait
well known to the World under the t
tle of the *Auguſtan*, or that of *Augsbur*
will alſo undoubtedly render this pla
famous in all Ages. The Avenues, th
Fountains, the publick Places, th
Town-Houſe, and all the other Edifice
are magnificent: But the Emperor, wh
has a moſt exact knowledge of all thing
once told the Magiſtrates in admirin
the Product of ſuch vaſt Expences, tha
the Inhabitants of *Ulm* had diſpos'd
the publick Treaſure to better purpoſe
when they laid it out in Fortification
by reaſon that the Beauty of a Tow
does not ſecure its Tranquillity nor l
berty, as the thickneſs of its Walls an
the number of its Baſtions. There ca
be nothing more ſtately than the Palac
of the *Fuggers*, nor more excellent tha
the Paintings with which 'tis adorn'
on the outſide. It is true, that afte
having admir'd the Beauties of Art,
Man wou'd ſcarce meet with any thin
that might anſwer his expectation i
takin

taking a particular view of certain Copies of *Roman* Medals, which are there found in ſome places. It is evident that they have no Originals, and that 'tis difficult to obſerve in 'em the leaſt footſtep of Antiquity: Upon the Sight of the word *Tullius* engrav'd on an ancient Piece, it has been thought a ſufficient ground to hang underneath it, the Picture of *Cicero*, altho' the Head in the Medal repreſents only the *Genius* of the City of *Rome*: Men were not ſo inquiſitive in thoſe times, as they are now, becauſe they were leſs learned.

Augsburg has had its ſhare in the Commotions of the laſt Wars, its Ramparts which were batter'd by the *Swediſh* Cannon, are not ſo well repair'd, but that ſome marks of thoſe terrible Aſſaults as yet appear in 'em; there is alſo to be ſeen the Place where the great *Guſtavus Adolphus* caus'd his Army to encamp. It may be reckon'd among the moſt glorious Advantages of this Place, that it was overcome by this Hero of our Age; and if *Germany* which em-

employ'd his Valour, has not been ab
ſolutely conquer'd by him; it has don
in this point ſomewhat more than a
the World together, for the ſubduing
of which there was only requiſite on
Alexander, or one *Cæſar*. I know no
whether the Demi-gods that are ſo much
Celebrated in Hiſtory, would be now
Guſtavus's, but I am aſſur'd that thi
potent King of *Sweden*, might well have
been the *Alexander* of the *Græcians*, and
the *Cæſar* of the *Romans*. Theſe Con-
templations are too ſerious and too re-
mote from my preſent deſign.

Curioſity it ſelf ſeem's to be altoge-
ther confin'd to the Houſe of M. *Tho-
man*, who ſpends what time can well
be ſpar'd from the management of the
Affairs of the Republick in making a
Collection of all manner of Rarities.
The ancient and modern Medals are
plac'd in the firſt rank in his Repoſitory,
and afterwards the Books, Paintings,
Prints, and Jewels: I have alſo obſerv'd
there a Picture drawn by the hand of
Albert Durer as genuine as I have ſeen
elſewhere. M.

M. *Verner* is not only a lover of Curiosity, but even the very source thereof, from whose incomparable *Genius* it daily flows, and is distributed to divers Parts: For he is the Author of an infinite number of Draughts that delight the Eyes, and ravish the Imagination. This young Painter has already attain'd to the highest perfection of Art, and excites Jealousie and admiration even in the most able Masters. The King has a great esteem for his Person, and has chosen some of his Miniatures for his own Repository; that is to say, to afford 'em a place among the finest Curiosities in the World. Now what can be added to this Commendation?

In the Church of St. *Ulric* are to be read these *Roman* Inscriptions, enclos'd in the Wall.

VITALIUS VIGOR
SIBI ET VITALIO
VIRILI FRATRI
VIVOS FECIT.

CURIONI AL. III. L. ET....
COS. ET FL. DECORATO....
LEG. III. ITAL.... DIUS....
VIV.....

In departing from *Augsburg* I turn'd towards the South; where I beheld the Sun ſhining with greater luſtre than ordinary; it ſeem'd to me not to be that Sun which appears every day: its vigourous heat animated whatever remain'd in the Verdant Plains, and ſeemed ſuddenly to ripen the Corn even in my ſight; I perceiv'd that its Splendour ſerv'd leſs to diſperſe the light, than to beautifie every thing that I ſaw. the Air was altogether pure and gentle, and I drew in by reſpiration a quickening Eſſence that gave me as it were a new Life, and a freſh ſupply of Strength. Then I was throughly convinc'd that *Italy* was the Inchanted part of the World, and the land of Delights and Pleaſures. I no longer admir'd that it had been the Seat of Glory, and the Inheritance of Conquerors, and that ſo many

many Nations reſorted thither to ſeek for felicity ſince 'tis its very native Country. At the ſame time I call'd to mind that memorable Paſſage of *Hannibal*, which has not been hitherto ſufficiently Illuſtrated, *Et montes rupit aceto.* i. e. *He broke the Rocks with Vinegar.* I paſs'd as he did, thro' the *Alps*, without waſting ſo much Vinegar; but our deſigns were altogether different; for he march'd on purpoſe to carry Fire and Sword to *Rome*, to deſtroy the marks of its Grandeur, and I made it my buſineſs to preſerve, reſtabliſh and publiſh 'em to the World. The reaſon (my Lord) is evident, in regard that I altogether apply'd my ſelf to the ſearch of Antiquity, which was not his Employment.

Italy is enclos'd on all ſides with Mountains of an extraordinary height; which if they are no longer ſo many Ramparts for its defence; ſerve at leaſt as an Amphitheatre to take a view at leaſure of that delicate Country. From thence I had a fair Proſpect of the adjacent Plains of

TIROL.

The River *Inn*, which waters those Plains along an admirable diversity of Landskips, affords the finest Object of Perspective in the World: There I saw the Energy and Vivacity of Nature, as it were in the delightful Representation of a Picture, with all the charming Embellishments of Miniature; certainly *Moses* had not greater Transports of Joy when he discover'd the Land of *Canaan*; indeed there are not any Rivers of Milk and Honey in those Parts, but all the Comforts of this Life are there to be found in so great abundance, that considering the present state of Affairs, the *Holy-Land*, which otherwise deserves so much Veneration, might well be esteem'd as a Desert in comparison of this Country. For the *Turks*, who are now Masters of *Palæstine*, get only Milk from their Flocks, and Honey out of their Bee-hives; neither did I ever hear it reported, that they at any time employ'd two Slaves in carrying a Cluster of Grapes, as was done

done heretofore: It ſo happens, becauſe 'tis no longer the Land of that well beloved People, who liv'd amidſt Miracles, and by reaſon that the Infidelity which is there predominant has remov'd the Bleſſings.

The Inhabitants of *Tirol* have every where very fine Crops and ſpacious Vineyards. Their Wines are excellent; for their Strength and delicious Taſte, which are generally apt to be ſpoil'd in all other Places, are here moſt exquiſite, and give 'em an agreeable Tartneſs, that pleaſes and penetrates the Palate both together. Their Cattel are of an admirable Kind; and they have ſuch extraordinary Birds, that even the Hunters do not know their ſeveral *Species*: Some of theſe have been ſhewn to me, that live only upon the Roſin of Fir-trees; neither have they any other Taſte: They are call'd *Artagenes*, and I remember to have read their Name in *Pliny*. Theſe Birds are without doubt very dainty-mouth'd to live upon nothing but Extracts and Quinteſſences. The Copper-Mines are there ſo nume-

rous, that they ſupply almoſt the whole Country of *Germany*; but the Workmen of *Noremberg* make more uſe of 'em than the others, becauſe the Metal which is taken from thence is ſofter and malleable. Silver is alſo common in thoſe Parts, and Gold leſs ſcarce than elſewhere. A certain private Perſon who knew not its uſe deſir'd a Permiſſion of the Arch-Duke to cover part of his Houſe with it, and the Anſwer was ſuitable to ſo impertinent a Requeſt, *I give you leave*, (reply'd the Prince) *but I will not be oblig'd to ſecure it for you from Thieves.* That famous Gallery, which is cover'd with two or three thouſand Gold Tiles, is at preſent in the Emperor's Poſſeſſion, and I have been told, that a certain *Jew* had offer'd one hundred thouſand Florins for every one of 'em; but a *Chriſtian* would have bid more, for the *Jews* are wont to buy Merchandiſes only after their manner. However, this Pent-houſe might ſhelter a great many People from Poverty, who cou'd eaſily purchaſe one to defend 'em from the Injuries of the Weather at a much cheaper rate.

All

All this may perhaps afford but little Satisfaction to your Highneſs, ſince an account of much finer Curioſities ought only to be preſented to you, and I am very ſenſible that you have reaſon to complain of my extravagant Diverſions. Therefore (my Lord) I will inſtantly retrench 'em to give you a Deſcription of the chiefeſt Rarities and Curioſities which I obſerv'd at

INSPRUCK.

This City has not been ruin'd by the Wars; for the Prudence of its Princes has preſerv'd its Civil Tranquillity, and the ſituation of the Country has defended it from Foreign Aſſaults; Your Highneſs well knows it to be inacceſſible except in two places, where four hundred Men may repulſe forty thouſand. This is that rich Plain, in which the Arch-Dukes of *Auſtria* have fixt the center of their Treaſures. *Ferdinand* caus'd the Caſtle of *Amras* to be built at the diſtance of half a League from *Inſpruck*, and there (my Lord) I ſaw thoſe Rarities, a particular Account of

which will (as I preſume) be acceptable to your Highneſs. M. *Roland*, who is the Governour of the ſaid Caſtle, gave me entire Satisfaction in this Matter; his Merit is extraordinary, and his manner of Deportment the moſt obliging in the World. I had Commendatory Letters from his Imperial Maieſty, which gave me admiſſion into all the Appartments, but I perceiv'd in the Governour's being ſo extremely officious to me, that he was not only ready to obey the Orders, but that he had alſo a particular Reſpect for the Bearer of 'em, and that I cou'd not come off, without acknowledging that I ow'd the ſight of ſo many rare Curioſities purely to the Emperor's favour, being alſo oblig'd to him, for part of the delight I had taken in the viewing of 'em.

After having obſerv'd the Outworks of the Caſtle, its Situation, the order of the Buildings and the Fortifications, I enter'd and apply'd my ſelf entirely to the Enjoyment of thoſe incomparable Treaſures. The firſt things that offer'd themſelves to my view, were

were ſome of thoſe ſorts of Stones, of which the old *Romans* were wont to make uſe to mark the diſtances of Places, which were counted in thoſe times by *tertio aut quarto ab Urbe Lapide*, i. e. *The third or fourth Stone from the City:* Some of 'em had no Inſcriptions, and thoſe that had any, were conformable to what I have read in ancient Hiſtory.

From thence I paſs'd into two Galleries full of all ſorts of different Armour, which are now in uſe, and were ſo in former Ages: They induc'd me to make this Reflection, that Men notwithſtanding that they might wear Skins of Iron and Steel, or at leaſt, Cloaths made of thoſe Materials, were nevertheleſs neither invulnerable nor immortal. I there ſaw the Arms of the two *Maximilians*, of *Charles* V. and of ſome other Emperors, as alſo thoſe of *Francis* I. King of *France*, with the Garment which he wore at the Battel of *Pavia*, which makes me call to mind, that I had already ſeen one in the Repoſitory of *Bruſſels*, ſo that he either put on two Suits of Cloaths on that day, or they

were divided on purpoſe to ſpread a-broad the fame of the Victory, at *Bruſſels* and *Inſpruck*. There are alſo to be ſeen thoſe of *Charles* IX. King of *France* of *Ferdinand* and *Philip* Kings of *Spain* of *Don John* of *Auſtria*, and of many other Princes. I was told that theſe laſt were the very ſame that he wore at the famous Battel of *Lepanto*. But I ſpent ſome time in viewing thoſe of *Alexander*. *Farneſe* Duke of *Parma* Governour of the *Low-Countries*, recollecting what I had read in *Strada* concerning the notable Exploits of this Prince: I know not whether any thing were wanting to his Merit; but I am perſwaded that his Hiſtory cannot be better writ, and that even the actions of *Achilles* and *Alexander* the great are not ſet off to more advantage by Hiſtoriographers than his. I admir'd the Arms of *Solyman* the Great, which as yet ſtrike Terror into the Minds of Beholders, and I remember with ſome Conſternation, that this *Ottoman* Emperor once caus'd the whole World to tremble. The Arms of the moſt part of the renowned Gene-

ral

rals of theſe later Times, are in like manner kept in the ſame Repoſitory. The Arch-Duke *Ferdinand* made this Conqueſt; cou'd any Man proceed farther (my Lord) than to diſarm ſo many Heroes? But this was only an amicable Conqueſt, this Prince who was the moſt excellent Antiquary of all that govern'd in his Age knew well what value ought to be ſet upon thoſe precious Spoils; He was deſirous to obtain 'em every where, and was even ſometimes prevented: I am apt to believe that they were offer'd to him, leſt not being ſought for, they ſhou'd not have the good Fortune to be ſo glorioufly conſecrated.

At the end of one of the Galleries, I ſaw the repreſentation of a Giant and a Dwarf, the living Originals of which had ſometime reſided at *Vienna*. Indeed this exorbitant inequality of Stature between two Men, is a very ſtrange thing; the Elder of theſe was not able to reach with his Hand to the Navel of the other, yet a Ballad was made concerning a Box on the Ear, which was given

ven by this Dwarf to the Giant: It is true, that the later ſtoopt to take up the Emperor's Glove, who had let it fall on purpoſe to facilitate the giving of the Box o' th' Ear. Theſe ſports of Nature are ſtill much eſteem'd at *Vienna*, either becauſe her Ability in forming Men of quite different ſorts and ſizes is there admir'd; or her Error in ſometimes making much more, or elſe much leſs than ſhe ought. Their Imperial Majeſties likewiſe maintain ſome of theſe Giants and Dwarfs in their Court, whom I cou'd never behold without a kind of Horror, in regard that they are ſo far from the ordinary proportion and ſize of other Men.

In a ſpacious Hall are to be ſeen all the ſeveral ſorts of Garments which the *Turks* are wont to wear both in their Houſes and in the Camp. There are many rich Veſts in which the price, quality, quantity and colour of the Stuff of which they are made, ſhew the natural Diſpoſition of this Nation to Luxury and Magnificence. This manner of attiring ſurpaſſes all ours, that

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are introduc'd purely by a fantaſtical Humour, and the continual change of which denotes but too much Levity. If we cou'd be once perſwaded to imitate this Auguſt manner of Apparelling, and to appear in theſe magnificent pieces of Drapery, perhaps we ſhou'd continue the uſe of 'em, and our Faſhion might turn to a ſettl'd Cuſtom as among the *Levantines*. And indeed, theſe Infidels have got the advantage in this reſpect, inſomuch that one of their *Viſiers*, one day told the *Venetian* Ambaſſador, that the *Chriſtians* were apt to deride, but were not well clad: The *Venetian* might have reply'd elſewhere than at the Port; 'tis true but 'tis pity to ſee ſuch Swine as you attir'd with the Ornaments of Sovereign Princes. I alſo obſerv'd there, Turbans of a hundred various Faſhions, and one wou'd not imagine, that they had all the ſame uſe: The fineſt of 'em have a kind of ſtately Air, and notwithſtanding whatever our nice Faſhion-mongers may affirm to the contrary, theſe Mountains of Linnen-

Cloath

Cloath that ſerve ſo well to adorn the Heads of theſe Barbarians, wou'd not diſguiſe our Hero's; for they really implant Grandeur and Severity in the Countenance, which wou'd even ſet off Majeſty it ſelf. Afterward I took a view of divers Cimeters or Hangers of great value for the rich Ornaments with which they are cover'd, and alſo upon account of their rare Temper, ſo that Fury it ſelf might well go to work with theſe Weapons. Laſtly, all manner of choice Rarities of this Country are to be found Here.

In the ſame Hall are two Figures that repreſent two *Turkiſh* Lords on Horſe-back, and I obſerv'd in 'em as great an Air of Grandeur, Gravity and Statelineſs, as is poſſible for Art to expreſs in Copies, but 'tis probable that the Originals were quite another thing. One of theſe Perſonages was *Aga* of the Janizaries, and the other *Beglerbeg* or Baſſa of *Offen* or *Buda*. They were taken Priſoners upon different occaſions, and gave as a part of their Ranſom their moſt ſumptuous Equipage; which

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is very carefully preſerv'd, and well deſerves to be ſo: For not only the Garments, but the Horſe-cloath, Saddles and Bridles were all beſet with Rubies, Emeralds, Grenats, Topaz-ſtones and Pearls, being ſo many profuſe Treaſures.

I enter'd another Gallery full of Paintings of the beſt Maſters, although it muſt be acknowledg'd that they are not all choice ones as thoſe at *Vienna*. I apply'd my ſelf more particularly to the viewing of the Portraiture of a certain *Hungarian* Noble-man, which is not ſo much to be admir'd for the excellency of the Draught, as for the Prodigy which it repreſents, *viz.* a Wound made with a Lance in the Eye, which penetrated into the Subſtance of the Brain, even to the hinder part of the Head, and yet did not prove Mortal. This is a Secret of Nature, that is altogether hid from us, and which confounds all our Argumentations.

I did not allow my ſelf time ſufficient to examine theſe Paintings in particular, becauſe I was diverted by the variety

variety of other things that were not ſo common. Amidſt a great quantity of Stags Horns, which are there very extraordinary, I obſerv'd one as it were mortis'd in a Trunk of Oak, ſo neatly that the Artifice cannot be perceiv'd; it was cut on purpoſe to be plac'd among the other Rarities. Upon this occaſion I remember that pair of Stags Horns which I ſaw (my Lord) amidſt ſo many others, in your Guard-Chamber at *Stugart*, which are ſo intangl'd one with another, that they ſeem ſtill to expreſs the Fury of the two Animals, which wou'd never ceaſe but with their Life.

The ſame Gallery ſeems to be divived into two by twenty Preſſes, twelve Foot high and ſix broad, where all the richeſt and choiceſt Rarities are depoſited: In the firſt are contain'd divers pieces of Alabaſter and Marble, whoſe Colours and various Figures dazzle the Eyes of the Beholders: In the ſecond is a vaſt quantity of Glaſs veſſels, and every thing that can be imagin'd ingenious in the Art of Glaſs-work: In the third is Coral of all kinds and of all

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ſorts of Colours, *viz.* white, red, black, grey and violet-colour'd: There are ſome pieces of it in the form of Plants, Shrubs and Branches, and others are wrought in the ſhape of a Man's Head, of a Rock, of a pair of Beads, and an infinite number of other Figures: in the fourth are found wrought Precious-ſtones both ancient and modern, the moſt part of which are Agats, Jaſpars and Cornelians: There are alſo Rocks beſet with Pearls and rich Stones; and in ſhort, the Jewels of this nature are ſo numerous, that this Preſs alone is an ineſtimable Treaſure. In the fifth are preſerv'd Urns of red Earth, and others of Porcelane of *China* and *Japan*, among which are obſerv'd ſome counterfeit; they are the common ones that come from *Holland*, which have been put in vogue on purpoſe to ſave a greater expence: But do not imagine (my Lord) that they are plac'd there to make up the number, there is a quite different deſign and meaning as to this matter: For ſuperfine things ever appear more illuſtrious, when accompany'd with ordi-

ordinary ones, and the Comparison made between 'em serves to enhance their Value. Thus an *Æthiopian* is sometimes painted standing near a beautiful Woman, and it tends to her advantage; for the Deformity that appears at her side, serves as a foil to set off her Beauty with more charming Lustre: Thus the light of a Torch that grows pale in the Sun, shines bright and sparkles in the dark.

In the other Presses are contain'd Curiosities of all sorts, but a larger Description of 'em wou'd tire your Highness's Patience: Therefore I shall leave it to speak only of those kinds of Matters, of which you seem to require a more exact Account. There is a Collection of ancient Gold Medals from *Julius Cæsar* to *Heraclius*; being the most perfect of all that ever I saw, both with respect to the number of the Coins and their Beauty: It wou'd be very difficult, if not impossible, to find elsewhere any Medals that are more rare, or have been better preserv'd. There is also another Collection of those of the Con-

Conſuls and Emperors, and a prodigious quantity of Silver-Medals, but thoſe of Copper are infinitely more precious than all the others. None but a Prince ſo much addicted to Curioſity and ſo Learned, cou'd be capable of making ſo good a Choice, or of defraying the charge of ſo expenſive an Undertaking. When his Imperial Majeſty ſhall have joyn'd theſe incomparable Pieces to as many others that are in his Poſſeſſion at *Vienna*, I am perſwaded that his Repoſitory, and that of the King, will be the largeſt and moſt conſiderable. Is it not reaſonable that the choiceſt Rarities ſhou'd be ſhar'd between the two greateſt Princes in the World, and that thoſe venerable Monuments of Antiquity ſhou'd find ſuch ſecure Sanctuaries, againſt the injuries of Time, and the accidents of bad Fortune.

It is now time to declare ſomewhat to your Highneſs concerning that incomparable Arch-Duke, who in endeavouring to gratify his Curioſity and to divert himſelf, found means to advance

vance his Glory; neither did those curious Enquiries, exhaust his Spirits, but only afforded some Relaxation to his noble Soul, which was by that means better dispos'd to the practice of Vertue. His Life was as glorious as profitable to the Age in which he liv'd. The Siege of *Sigeth* in *Hungary*, which he forc'd the *Turk* to raise, is an everlasting Monument of his Valour, and the Treasures of the *Roman* History, which he has re-collected and re-establish'd in their primitive Lustre, will be so many Heralds to proclaim the great Obligations which he has laid upon all his Posterity, and more especially upon the Republick of Learning. If so great Veneration is usually paid to the Memory of Historians, only because they have transmitted some Copies of Antiquity, with what transports of Zeal ought we to express our Gratitude to a Prince who has furnish'd us with the very Originals, and given us the Enjoyment even of Antiquity it self? A *Roman* Senator who was advanc'd to the Imperial Dignity, esteem'd

teem'd it an honour to his Family, to reckon *Tacitus* the Hiſtorian among his Anceſtors: Who then can doubt but that the Princes of the Houſe of *Auſtria* do ſtill call to mind with great delight, that an Arch-Duke of their Noble Stock, has been the Reſtorer of Truth, and of ſo many Rarities of which we had been almoſt entirely deprived by Ignorance and the injury of Time? This one Conſideration of his Merit is alone ſufficient to ſupply us with Matter for a Panegyrick.

It may not be improper to add a Word or two concerning the Library, ſince it owes its original to this Prince: There are not any Books contain'd therein, but ſuch as are more correct and of the beſt Editions. I have obſerv'd a conſiderable number of 'em, that more eſpecially treat of the Myſteries of the Curious, as alſo many that I did not know, and perhaps ſuch as are not to be met with elſewhere. The Portraiture of the greater part of thoſe Authors whoſe Learning has made 'em famous throughout the World

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ſerve as the peculiar Ornaments of this Library. This indeed, is properly to aſſociate the Fathers with the Children, to place the Learned amidſt their Books.

I know not how to leave *Inſpruck*, without mentioning to your Highneſs certain brazen Figures or Statues, which I ſaw in the principal Church. They are Twenty eight in number, about nine or ten Foot high, and altho' the Materials of which every one of 'em is made, amount to the value of two or three thouſand Crowns; nevertheleſs the Workmanſhip is infinitely more precious. I there diſcover'd many Emperors and Arch-Dukes; and took particular notice of the four Dukes of *Burgundy*, and their Heireſs *Mary*, whoſe Wealth and Power have render'd the Houſe of *Auſtria* formidable to all *Europe*. There was no need of reading the Names that are engrav'd over theſe Statues, I knew the very Air of their Countenance, which I had before obſerv'd in ſo many Medals and Prints, and the Proportion is ſo exact, that I eaſily diſtinguiſh'd 'em, even at the firſt ſight.

Theſe

These Images are also represented upon Brass Cuts and illustrated, with an Historical Description, so that they may well deserve a place in a Prince's Repository: If your Highness be of this opinion, I shall take it as an Honour to be permitted to augment your Library with a Set of 'em, which I have in my Possession.

It is very difficult to give a good description of the *Genius* or natural Disposition of the *Tirolians*; who are neither *Italians* nor *Germans*, but both together. There may be some variety of Matter, with which to entertain your Highness, concerning the Judgment that ought to be made with respect to these People, who equally partake of the Qualities of two very different Nations that border upon 'em. For a Question has been propounded long ago, whether contrary Temperaments are brought to Perfection, or spoil'd in the Mixture: Some Persons affirm that the Quickness and Subtilty of *Italy* is meliorated by being somewhat allay'd with the Phlegmatick Temper

Temper of *Germany*, and that th
Phlegm likewiſe ſtands in need of V
vacity to animate it: Others are of
pinion, that this ſubtil Spirit beyon
the Mountains, has its tincture of Me
lancholy, which ſerves to ſet it off, tha
a mixture of a groſſer ſort of Bloo
wou'd diminiſh its luſtre, and that th
ſlowneſs of the *Germans* has a Solidity
which cannot be refin'd without weak
ning it. Your Highneſs is a muc
more competent Judge than I, wha
Party 'tis requiſite to follow, but i
you ſhou'd enjoin me to declare my
opinion as to this matter, I wou'd en
treat you to permit me to do it only t
your ſelf in private.

To take breath again a little, wil
your Highneſs vouchſafe to give me
leave to ſpeak a Word or two to you
concerning my Hoſt at *Inſpruck*. Upon
account of the uncertainty of my abode
in this Town, which might perhaps
continue for ſome days, I order'd my
Servant to treat with him about my
Expences, and they agreed for two
Florins and a half a day, nevertheleſs
when

when he was ready to pay according to his Price, the Landlord wou'd not be satisfied, and alledg'd for an Excuse, that the Entertainment indeed did not exceed the Price agreed upon, but that he was oblig'd to act conformably there-to only with the ordinary sort of Peo-ple; that for a Person of Quality as I was, the Price ought to be proportionably enhanc'd; that he was asham'd not to have a greater regard to me than to o-thers; and that he knew too well the Honour and Respect that was due to me, to stand to his first bargain. This was not altogether to pay for Quality, but 'twas a Device to put me upon pur-chasing Respect at a very dear rate.

I left *Tirol*, and repass'd the *Alps* in the same place, to get into the Road that leads to

MUNICK.

So many great *Idea*'s of those things that I saw there, still present themselves to my Mind, as may be sufficient to ju-stifie my detaining of your Highness for a Moment: This City is moderately

large, well built, extremely populou
and very rich. All its Outworks an
Avenues lie open and waſte, and th
neareſt Villages are ſituated at a gre
diſtance, ſo that a Man enters a Plai
convenient for Hunting, even as ſoon
he has ſet a foot out of the Gates. I ha
pen'd to arrive there at a very ſeaſo
able time, for the whole Town was t
ken up with a pompous Solemnity c
lebrated in memory of the famous Ba
tel of *Prague*: Your moſt Serene Hig
neſs is not ignorant how much this V
ctory contributed to the good Fortu
of its Prince, for it ſecur'd the tranqu
lity of his Dominions, caus'd the Elec
ral Dignity to paſs into his Family, a
made him Maſter of the upper *Palat*
nate; all which advantages cannot b
wonderfully augment his Power a
Authority. The State and even priv
Perſons ſpar'd no coſt to honour the
ſtival, and Joy appear'd on all ſides
the ſumptuous Apparel and Feaſtin
as alſo in the Fire-works, Illuminatio
the diſcharging of Artillery, *&c.* Th
Electoral Highneſſes invited the Peo

y their Example to return thanks to od for the gaining of this Battel, and nus Piety and Religion were no leſs en- ag'd in the Solemnity than Magnifi- ence and Divertiſements.

This Feſtival was follow'd by ano- her appointed for the Birth-day of the lect'reſs. The whole Court ſhone as were with a new luſtre, there was no ther talk than of Pleaſure, and *Germa-* ſeem'd to endeavour to ſurpaſs it ſelf, y the profuſe Expences that were laid ut upon this occaſion, and the utmoſt xtent of Gallantry. The Sumptuouſ- eſs of the Feaſts appear'd in the good Chear, in the Treaſures of Silver-Plate hat were ſet forth; and in the Con- orts of Muſick, which ſerv'd to quic- en the Delights. The Principal Ladies f the Court waited upon their Electo- al Highneſſes, and nothing cou'd be more rich and ſplendid than their At- ire; inſomuch that I fancy'd that I ſaw *Apollo* and *Minerva* attended by the Muſes and their Nymphs. The Come- dy, the acting of which had been de- ferr'd for ſome days by reaſon of the In-

diſpoſition of the Elect'reſs, was then repreſented with greater advantage: It was taken out of an *Italian* Hiſtory and call'd *Adelaide*, in Honour of the noble Perſonage for whom it was compos'd.

Nothing appear'd to me more ſtately than the Carrouſel, which was perform'd in a cover'd Manege or kind of Theatre, ſeparated from the Palace only by a ſmall Canal. The Elect'reſs was conducted to her Balcony by the Elector himſelf, and two Galleries ſituated one over another, that take up the whole compaſs of the Building, were fill'd with Spectators, who were at firſt ſurpris'd by the Conſorts of Muſick that appear'd in Pageants made in the form of Ships, every one of which was drawn by ſix Horſes; when theſe Machines were brought under the Balcony of her Electoral Highneſs, the Muſicians began to play and Sing their Parts; neither was there any need of Divination to conjecture that they were Sonnets of Praiſe, compos'd on purpoſe for the Solemnity. This Delight continu'd above

two

wo hours, neither cou'd I perceive any one to be tir'd with it during the whole time; but it was follow'd by a greater and more magnificent Diverſion. For four ſmall Bands of Horſe, each of 'em conſiſting of four Horſe-men, rode about and ſhew'd their Bravery and Dexterity, in the ſwiftneſs of their Horſes, in the exactneſs of their Courſe, in the Agility of their Bodies, and in that admirable Facility, with which they were obſerv'd ſo fortunately to arrive at the Goal: His Electoral Highneſs and Prince *Maximilian* his Brother, appear'd at the Head of the two firſt Bands, and it was obſerv'd, that theſe two Princes, who had won the firſt Prizes, abated ſomewhat of their ſpeed, on purpoſe to leave the Honour altogether entire to their Officers, and to give 'em the Recompence of Glory, and the whole Victory which were due to their Merits: This manner of acting has certainly a great Character, and really there is need of a ſuperfluity of Glory to be ſo prodigal of it. His Electoral Highneſs is endow'd with all the other

excellent Qualities that are requiſite in an accompliſh'd Prince: It may be perceiv'd by his Conduct, that the Heroical Vertues are ſet on work by Piety, Gentleneſs and Moderation, which inſpire him with a perfect tranquillity of Mind: When there are no occaſions of carrying on a neceſſary War, he is unwilling to undertake an unjuſt one; thus he generouſly regulates his aſpiring Thoughts, endeavouring to bound their exorbitant Motions, and to diſtribute the ſweet Fruits of Peace and Proſperity throughout his Dominions; If his Renown does not make ſo great a noiſe in the World, 'tis ſo much the more ſolid; thus the Stars of the Firmament which dart ſo little light, are of a value quite different from that of blazing Comets, that cauſe ſo much admiration in the ignorant Multitude. He takes much delight in Hunting and Fiſhing; which puts me in mind of thoſe of that excellent Emperor *Antoninus*, *Piſcando & venando oblectatus eſt.* By the means of theſe innocent Diverſions, he gets rid of all other leſs lawful Pleaſures,

ſures, and his ſolid Delights are no detriment to his Health, Religion, or Secular Affairs.

I ſhall always remember, even during my whole Life, with the higheſt ſenſe of Gratitude, the ſignal Favours which he has conferr'd upon me; neither can I declare 'em more gloriouſly than to your moſt Serene Highneſs. His Electoral Highneſs condeſcended ſo far as to ſend an Officer to my Houſe, on purpoſe to ſhew me the Place of his Reſidence; that is to ſay, the Palace which the Elector *Maximilian* caus'd to be built at ſo vaſt an expence, that all *Germany* was ſurpris'd at it, and cou'd not comprehend, whence he rais'd a ſufficient Fond for the carrying on of ſo prodigious a Work. Nevertheleſs this Magnificent Prince declar'd, that if he cou'd be aſſur'd of living ten years longer, he wou'd have it demoliſh'd, in order to rebuild another more ſtately. However, this noble Pile of Building has ſo many different Appartments, that beſides thoſe which are already poſſeſs'd, there

wou'd be room enough in the others to entertain the Emperor, the King and the Electors, as conveniently as in their own Palaces. Your moſt Serene Highneſs wou'd be altogether tir'd with ſo long a Diſcourſe, if I ſhou'd proceed to give a more particular Account of its Architecture; than which there can be nothing finer; but 'tis affirm'd by ſome Perſons, that there is no ſuch Architecture to be found, whoſe Orders take up ſo vaſt a ſpace of Ground. There is ſo great a quantity of Marble, that one wou'd believe it to be the natural Product of that Country, and the ordinary Stones of thoſe beyond the Mountains, becauſe they are more ſcarce in thoſe Parts. There is no Corner, Nich, Gate, nor Chimney, that has not its Statues or Ornaments in Relief; but all this diſappears at the ſight of the Hall of ancient Monuments: There one may reckon up 354 *Buſts* or Statues drawn half way, of Jaſpar, Porphyry, Braſs and Marble, of all Colours, which repreſent either *Græcian* Generals or *Roman* Emperors, and Perſona-

ſonages whom either their high Birth, or notable Exploits have as it were immortaliz'd. Among other Statues I ſaw that of *Alexander* of *Macedon*, larger than the Life. It has all that raviſhing deſign of Antiquity, which inſpirits the Marble, and gives it ſo lively an Air, that leſs Art is diſcern'd in it, than a kind of Magical Energy; inſomuch that one may obſerve at the ſame time, Valour, Ambition, and that charming Civility, which had ſo great a ſhare in the Conqueſts of *Aſia*; In ſhort, *Alexander* the Great is much better repreſented here than in the Hiſtory of his Atchievements. The other Statues are likewiſe admirable in their ſeveral kinds, and a much greater quantity of Paper than that which is ſufficient for a Letter, wou'd be requiſite to make particular Reflections on every one of theſe Curioſities. There are alſo to be ſeen a great number of Idols, and Veſſels that ſerv'd for the Sacrifices of the Ancients.

There are two Galleries, one of which is adorn'd with a hundred Por-

traitures of Illuſtrious Perſonages, eſpecially thoſe that were famous for their extraordinary Learning, who were not unknown to me: Upon the Cieling of the other, are repreſented the principal Towns of *Bavaria*, as alſo the Rivers, Caſtles, and whatever is moſt remarkable within the compaſs of this Electorate. I ſaw a Hall of that ſort of Work, which the *Italians* call *Stucador*, where the Figures are excellent. The King of *Sweden*, who made himſelf Maſter of *Munick*, met with nothing in this Palace more beautiful than a Chimney-piece made of *Stuc*, with the Work-manſhip of which he was exceedingly pleas'd, to that degree that he ſeem'd to be much diſcontented that it cou'd not be made a Spoil: But when a certain Lord among his Attendants endeavour'd to perſwade him to cauſe theſe ſtately Buildings to be demoliſh'd, he reply'd, That he had no mind to deprive the World of ſo great a Rarity. Thus Magnanimity appears every where magnificent and 'tis to be endu'd with the true prin-

principles of Generoſity, to ſpare the Goods and Eſtate of an Enemy.

The Appartment of the Elect'reſs is admirable, and her Highneſs was ſo Gracious as to permit that it ſhou'd be ſhewn to me. There is nothing to be ſeen but Gold and Azure, but that is what I leaſt conſider'd: The Furniture and Moveables are ſo ſumptuous, and the Attire ſo ſplendid, that if I had not known that ſhe was deſcended of the Royal Stock of *Savoy*, I might eaſily have gueſs'd that this Neatneſs came from beyond the *Alps*. Indeed *Italy* is the very Source of it; ſo that the reſt of the World in this particular Circumſtance, is only the Copy of which that Country is the true Original.

I have alſo this farther Obligation to his Electoral Highneſs's Favours, that he has thought fit to give me a Sight of his Repoſitory of Curioſities and Medals: For his Highneſs ſent me word that he was to go a Hunting betimes in the Morning, and that he wou'd leave Orders to ſhew me all things:

things: And indeed, I receiv'd notice from an Officer of the Houſhold of the Day and Hour.

I was at firſt introduc'd into the Apartment of the Elector himſelf, and into a Gallery of Paintings, which were all of exquiſite Beauty: In the ſpaces by which they are ſeparated, divers Preſſes are fixt along the thickneſs of the Wall; where I ſaw as rich Jewels as any that are extant in the World. There is abundance of Precious-ſtones, and ſome Oriental Pearls, beſides others of the Country, which were taken out of that little River which unloads it ſelf at *Paſſaw* into the *Danube*. In theſe laſt, the different progreſſes of Nature in the bringing 'em to Perfection is more eſpecially remarkable: For ſome are black, which is the Colour of that firſt Matter that aſſumes its Solidity: Others are grey, in which it may be perceiv'd that this Matter begins to grow clear. Others again are whitiſh, and others perfectly white. I plainly diſcover'd upon theſe little Creatures the immediate Workman-

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ſhip of Heaven, which communicated to 'em by degrees that Whiteneſs and that Aſtral Luſtre. Then was ſhewn to me the Garter which the King of *Bohemia* loſt in the Defeat of *Prague*, where the Deviſe of the Order is ſet in Characters of Diamonds. I there took a view of the Works of *Raphael Urbin*, *Albert Durer*, and *Lucas Leidenſis*, and particularly admir'd the Draughts of a certain Painter of *Augsburg*, who ſerv'd the Emperor *Rodolph*; but I was much ſurpris'd at the Tedioufneſs of his Work, there being nothing that comes near it; ſo that it may be affirm'd that none but *Germans* can be capable of ſo great Patience. I alſo took delight in viewing the Gold-ſmith's Ware of *Sigiſmund* King of *Poland*, and the Elector *Maximilian*, and an Ivory-Veſſel, which his Electoral Highneſs turn'd with his own Hand. The moſt part of the Princes and Noble-men of *Germany* have ſome in-ſight in the Mechanicks, and perhaps from their Example, the *Grand Signior*'s Children are inſtructed therein. The ſame Practice has

has prevail'd likewiſe among the *Hungarian* Gentry, even upon a very Politick account; for they pretend by this means to have an opportunity of concealing their Quality, when they are made Priſoners of War, and to avoid a Ranſom, which wou'd be their ruin.

But I have inſiſted too long upon theſe Particulars, when there is occaſion to ſay ſomewhat concerning the Medals, among which (my Lord) I have ſeen Wonders. A Cabinet of Cedar three Foot high, ſerves only as a covering to another, which is much more precious; 'tis made of Ivory wrought with Figures, the Order, Deſign and Work-manſhip of which exceed every thing that I have ſeen elſewhere in this kind. There are 1400 Gold Medals contain'd in twenty Shelves: Their Beauty conſiſts in the continu'd *Series* of *Roman* Emperors; for as for the *Græcian* and *Conſular*, of which there may be three or four hundred, tho' they are exactly counterfeited, yet Truth and Antiquity is altogether wanting to 'em. I was inform'd that

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a Jeſuit, to whoſe management they were committed, cou'd not ſatisfy the Elector's Curioſity, by any means than by cauſing thoſe that were wanting and con'd be recover'd, to be copy'd in Gold, at any expence whatever. I confeſs, that theſe Copies are ſo accurate, that I was even ſurpris'd at the ſight of 'em, and that I was oblig'd to ſpend ſome time in the diſcovering of 'em. There are two or three hundred admirable Pieces among the Imperial, which are capable of charming the Eyes even of the moſt inquiſitive Beholders. I expected to have ſeen thoſe of Silver and Copper, but they were not ſhewn to me. The Officer whom I entreated with all poſſible Civility, to give me entire Satisfaction, reply'd, that he had a Charge to do ſo, but that he knew of no other Medals than thoſe that I had already ſeen. I was alſo inform'd afterward, that they had incurr'd the ſame Fate with great ſtore of other Riches, that were tranſported out of *Germany* beyond the *Baltick* Sea.

To conclude, nothing was wanting to compleat the Delights that I took in the City of *Munick*. But of all the Favours which I receiv'd from the Prince both publickly and in private, that of having enjoy'd his Treasures as I thought fit, to the sight of which very few Persons are admitted, engages me to an acknowledgment; which so noble and magnificent *Idea*'s of 'em that are still imprinted upon my Mind will render everlasting.

Prince *Herman* ought to have the greatest share in this Discourse: He is his Electoral Highness's Favourite, and (as I have reason to believe) his extraordinary Merit has procur'd him this Happiness. The Illustrious Name of *Furstemberg* is also very auspicious; for the Goods of Fortune, and the most sublime Endowments of the Mind are inseparably annex'd thereto; but so many Ages that have honour'd it, have done less for its Glory than the three Princes to whom it now belongs. One single Place of *Europe* wou'd not be a Theatre large enough for the exercising

ciſing of their Princely Vertues; therefore Heaven has ſeparated them, and without explaining my ſelf any farther (for ſo ample a Subject is not properly that of a Letter) their *Genius* is every where the Source of the Political Function, and their admirable Qualities the Ornament of the Court.

BAVARIA.

Is a Country of a large extent, and its Climate wou'd render it incomparable, were it not that the neighbourhood of the *Alps*, ſhelters it too much from the South: The Plenty which it enjoys of all things requiſite for the Suſtenance of Humane Life, does not hinder but that a Traveller may take notice of the neceſſity there is of ſometimes having recourſe to other Countries: For he cannot ſit down at Table without being put in mind that there is no Wine; neither does the Beer, which in thoſe Parts perhaps is better than in any other in the World, ſufficiently ſupply this defect. For

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this ſort of Drink is only at moſt a liquid Paſte, which ſerves to nouriſh the Belly and Stomach, but does not affect the upper Region of the Brain, to which the Animal Spirits reſort to partake of the Aliments. It is not impregnated with thoſe Divine Atoms that inflame the Imagination, and drive away Melancholy, and even Sorrow it ſelf. Indeed the uſe of Reaſon may be taken away by drinking this Liquor to exceſs, but without any Delight, and the Soul languiſhes under a heavy Oppreſſion. Upon this account it is (my Lord) that your Territories are ſo much talkt of; and that the People have ſo great an Eſteem for the Wines of the *Necker*, which noble River conveys 'em a great deal higher than *Stugart*; as alſo that they make ſo good a Return for the Pains that are taken in Tranſporting 'em ſo far.

The Riches of this Country are not divided; neither are they to be found any where but at Court and among the Clergy, all thoſe that are below this Quality having no ſhare in 'em. The

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ſame Cuſtom is not obſerv'd there as in other Places, where the Coin circulates through all the parts of the State, and enriches the People of all Conditions: The Gentry, Prieſts, and Monks are wealthy, but the Peaſants languiſh under a ſordid Poverty; ſo that this Diſpenſation may be ſaid to be the perfect *Idea* of that Statue of the Prophet, which had the Head of Gold, the Body of Silver, and the Feet of Clay. But the Caſe is quite different (my Lord) in your Dominions; for the Peaſants of *Wirtemberg* do not ſtand in need of any thing, as enjoying not only whatever is neceſſary, but alſo that which is convenient, even to all thoſe comforts and delights that this World can afford. I obſerv'd nothing like it in *Bavaria*, perhaps becauſe I only ſaw the worſt part of the Country, or happen'd to be there in a bad Seaſon.

The *Bavarians* appear'd to me to be very ſtupid and clowniſh, but I do not ſpeak of the Perſons of Quality, whom their Birth diſtinguiſhes, and

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their Education renders polite; for the Common People, and the reſt of the Scum of the Nation, only deſerve this Character. It is almoſt every where known what courſe of Life thoſe Women lead, who are met with along the Banks of the *Danube*, and how lightly they are eſteem'd; neither have the Men a greater ſtock of Merit. It was an appoſite ſaying of *Homer*, that *Jupiter* had taken away Common Senſe from Slaves, and Beggers for the moſt part are altogether Sots. It ſeems as if Poverty debas'd their Mind, and that their bad Fortune which has left 'em deſtitute of all things, only allowed 'em ſo much time as to think of Living. Thus their Soul becomes the moſt unprofitable part of themſelves, and notwithſtanding their Rational Faculty, they have no more Diſcretion than brute Beaſts. But a more ſubtil Notion comes in my Mind upon this occaſion; is it not (my Lord) that the Divine Providence has proportioned Mens Underſtanding to their Fortune, to accuſtom 'em to that great

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inequality, which wou'd inceſſantly diſturb the order of things in the World, if thoſe who are ſo ill provided for, had ſo much ſenſe as to know how to reſent their Miſery? We obſerve that all Men endeavour to find delight in their reſpective Conditions, and that this Inclination of every State, is the ſecret Foundation upon which Civil Society is grounded. And when by an extraordinary Revolution, of which there are frequent Examples, we ſee the Advancement of thoſe of low degree, and the fall of great ones, it ſo happens (my Lord) becauſe the Underſtanding of the former is enlighten'd, and that the others have loſt their diſcerning Faculty, and the knowledge of Good and Evil.

There is a great deal of Religion among the *Bavarians*, and their Zeal is more eſpecially extended to matters of Controverſy: But their Neighbours accuſe 'em of neglecting the main Points of it, to adhere to Triffles; they believe that their Religious Worſhip is vagrant, and that Chriſtianity

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has made a farther Progreſs among 'em than it ought. A certain *Puritan* who bore no great Affection toward 'em, accoſted me after this manner: *Are you* French-*Men more enlighten'd, notwithſtanding your recourſe to the Spring-head? All theſe foreign Means, all theſe pretended Interceſſions do not confound you; you are of our Humour, you are of no Religion, and yet cry out for a pure one: If you have broken all meaſures with* Rome, *which no longer holds you but by a ſmall Thread, we ſhall be ſoon agree'd.* I confeſs, (my Lord) that he ſhew'd me more kindneſs than I deſir'd; but without troubling your Highneſs with the Anſwer I made him, which was very large, I ſhall only inſiſt briefly on the two laſt Points: I told him then, *That there were in* France *as many true Chriſtians as in any other Place; and that we knew the Diſtinction which ought to be made between* Rome *and the* Holy See; *between the Vicar of* Jeſus Chriſt, *and the Temporal Prince; between the Succeſſor of St.* Peter, *and the Donatary of* Charlemagn;

magn; *between the Pope and the Politician; that we readily acknowledg'd his Spiritual Supremacy; and that we adher'd thereto, not by the means of a String; but by a cordial and voluntary Submiſſion, by Faith and Grace; and that as for our Eſtates, Goods, Intereſts, and every thing elſe that does not relate to matters of Religion; they were independant of His Holineſs's Dominion, who had no other Subjects in the Church than thoſe that belong to his own Territories and Patrimony.* Perhaps this Diſcourſe may be too tedious upon ſuch an occaſion, and I ſhall add no more at preſent, but that 'tis requiſite to take an opportunity to make mention to your Highneſs of a notable Divertiſement, which I ſaw in your Neighbourhood.

It is not known in *France*, what is meant by a Sledge, nor what the *Wirtſchaft* is; neither are the Ladies there accuſtom'd to run at the Ring. I was pleaſantly ſurpris'd to ſee a Winter A-la-mode, or a Winter Traveſty; as alſo Froſt and Snow apply'd to the uſe of Gallantry, and ſo many exqui-

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ſite Beauties diſplay'd in a Plain: The Sumptuouſneſs of their Apparel, and the the Stateline ſs of their Deportment, repreſented to my ſight as it were ſo many Deities and Amazons: They were moſt magnificently mounted on Triumphal Chariots, and paſs'd before my Eyes as ſwift as Lightning: I know not whether thoſe flying Machines were ſo many Ships ſailing upon dry Land, or Chariots running upon a ſolid Water: They ſeem'd to me ſometimes to be a crowd of Goddeſſes in Clouds of Gold and Azure, that had lately cut the Air and lighted upon the Ground, on purpoſe to enjoy thoſe Delights that the Winter alone (which they have not in Heaven) is capable of affording 'em. The Sports were different; ſome were terminated in the ſwiftneſs of the Courſe; and in others, there was Honour to be acquir'd, becauſe there were Victories to be gained. It was a very extraordinary Object to behold a Lady with a Lance in her Hand, endu'd with the ſprightlineſs and and fiery Temper of an Hero; as alſo to obſerve Vigour and Fortitude appearing

pearing amidſt the Charms of Beauty, & a Female Warrior running her ſelf into danger wherever there was any proſpect of Glory, with a precipitate Forwardneſs that ſhew'd nothing of that Weakneſs and Timorouſneſs, which is ſo natural to her Sex. Laſtly, (my Lord) the Pomp was ſo great, that it was leſs a Career than a ſpacious Theatre, which reach'd even out of ſight, having the Divertiſements of the Gods for its Scene, and the lively Repreſentation of Winter for its Decoration. I know not whether the ancient *Romans* wou'd have laid out ſo much expences in the management of their *Naumachiæ*, or Sea-fights repreſented upon Land, if they had known the ſecret of Sailing upon the Snow as the *Germans*.

I have no Expreſſions ſublime enough to declare to your Highneſs, what I then thought of the two Princeſſes of *Baden-Durlach*. They are always extremely beautiful, but their Attire on that day, their graceful Meen, and their Dexterity in performing all the Exploits of the Career transform'd 'em into *Heroines*. The Princeſs *Catharine Barba*, who was

dreſs'd in the habit of an *Ægyptian*, did me the Honour to ask me how I lik'd her: I anſwer'd bluntly, That ſhe appear'd to me more charming than *Cleopatra*; I ought to have added, and worthy of ſomewhat more than *Cæſar* or *Antony*: but I had ſo much the leſs preſence of Mind, as my Eyes were more employ'd in viewing theſe delectable Objects. The Princeſs her Siſter appear'd likewiſe in the Garb of a Peaſant; and the Lot which divided theſe ſorts of Characters fell very appoſitely: For the natural plainneſs and ſimplicity which ſhe communicated to her Diſguiſe, compleated the lively Repreſentation of a Country-Woman in the Perſon of the moſt beautiful Princeſs in the World. Inſomuch that a certain Stranger, who believ'd what he ſaw in good earneſt, accoſted her after a familiar manner, ſeem'd to be well pleas'd with her Company, and after having informed himſelf of part of what he was deſirous to know, askt her where the Princeſs *Elizabeth* was; She reply'd ſeriouſly, without any change of Countenance,

tenance, that he ſhou'd ſee her immediately, and that ſhe wou'd not fail to be preſent at the Ball. Thus the whole Intrigue was pleaſantly carry'd on, and the good Man made much ſport during the Feſtival, without knowing any thing of the matter.

At my return, I took particular notice of a kind of Foppery, which afforded me an agreeable Diverſion, by reaſon of the relation it had to the manner of the Ancients. In *Ulm* and its Neighbourhood, the Women and young Maidens uſually wear their Hair platted up backward, as it were a Mat, which is afterward ty'd with a Riband. The very ſame Faſhion prevail'd among 'em two thouſand Years ago, at leaſt according to the Report of *Tacitus*, *Inſigne Gentis Suevorum obliquare crinem, nodoque ſubſtringere. It is the peculiar Cuſtom of the* Suevi, *or Inhabitants of* Schwaben, *to wear their Hair curl'd into Tufts, and to tye it with a Knot.* This illuſtrious Hiſtorian makes ſome other notable Remarks concerning theſe People, which may not be improperly ap-

ply'd to thoſe of *Wirtemberg*. *It is not known* (ſays he) *in thoſe Parts what is meant by Uſury, by which means the People are more free from it, than if it were prohibited by a Law: They do not ſpare drinking there, and they ſometimes ſpend a whole Day and Night, without giving any occaſion of reproaching 'em upon that account: They are very courteous in entertaining Strangers, and no Nation can boaſt of being more addicted to Hoſpitality: The Cuſtoms of the Inhabitants are ſo equitable, that they even ſurpaſs the wholeſome Laws of other People: They are leſs corrupted than in any other Part of the World: Nothing is exacted among 'em by Authority; ſo that the moſt gentle means as that of Perſwaſion, are ſufficient for the obtaining of whatever one deſires. They Adore the Goddeſs* Iſis, *and offer up to her the greateſt number of Sacrifices.* Theſe laſt Words ſufficiently explain the Original of ſo many Altars and Inſcriptions, which your Highneſs has done me the Honour to cauſe to be ſhewn to me at *Stugart*. *Tacitus*, who never receiv'd any Benefit from the People

ple of *Schwaben*, has frequently afforded divers little Teſtimonials in their praiſe, which he cou'd not deny to the Truth of his Deſcriptions. Indeed I lye under an Obligation of making many more, as being better acquainted with the Country than he, and loaded with a multitude of Favours by its Sovereign Prince: But 'tis requiſite to be *Tacitus*, to be capable of doing it effectually, and I am ſenſible that my Abilities are not ſufficient for ſuch an Undertaking.

I ſhall leave Your Highneſs to contemplate upon theſe noble *Idea*'s, wiſhing that they may inſpire you with ſo much Gayety of Humour, as may ſerve to diſperſe that melancholy, which I fear my unpoliſh'd and impertinent Diſcourſe has caus'd in your Mind. But Sovereign Princes act in a Sphere ſo far above other Men; that they ought not to expect any thing of 'em that is worth their Acceptance, or in any wiſe commenſurate to their Grandeur: Neither are they wont to deſpiſe the ſmalleſt Preſents that are made to 'em; ſince their Generoſity is ſuch as to acknow-

ledge even the first motions of Zeal with which their Subjects are incited either to serve or to divert 'em. Upon account of these Considerations, it is (my Lord) that in doing nothing for your Service, I hope to get some Advantage for my self, and that I presume with so much boldness to assure you that I am, and shall be during my whole Life, with all manner of profound Respect;

My Lord,

Your most Serene Highness's

Most humble and most obedient Servant,

C. PATIN.

Vivendum moribus antiquis, loquendum verbis recentioribus.

It is requisite to live according to the ancient Manners, and to speak with modern Words.

THE

THE THIRD RELATION, TO His most Serene Highness Frederick, *Marques of* Baden-Durlach, &c.

My Lord,

FOrasmuch as your most Serene Highness is not tir'd with giving ear to my Discourses, and you have graciously condescended so far as to tell me so; I am so much the more emboldened to present to you some others upon Subjects that are altogether new: However, I have not so much Presumption as to expect that these shou'd be as ac-